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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Portions of Maple, Commercial, Front, Maple, Summers, Temple, Ballengee, Union, James and
street & number Hill Streets, Park Avenue, and Second through Sixth Avenues not for publication N/A

city or town Hinton

vicinity N/A

state West Virginia code WV county Summers code 089 zip code 25951

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce
Signature of certifying official/Title

5/19/05
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Colson H. Beall

Date of Action

7/6/05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
212	26	buildings
	1	sites
1		structures
2		objects
215	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

one

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

EDUCATION/school

GOVERNMENT/court house

GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

EDUCATION/school

GOVERNMENT/court house

GOVERNMENT/post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

MID-19TH CENTURY/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/American Foursquare

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone; STONE/sandstone

walls WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK; SYNTHETICS/

SYNTHETICS/vinyl; ASBESTOS

roof ASPHALT; SLATE; METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE**Period of Significance**1870-1954**Significant Dates****Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Bates, Richard M., architectCrowther, Frank, architectMilburn, Frank B., architectSmith, W. B., architectWarne, H. Rus, architectWetmore, James A., architect**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- ☐ # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
- ☐ Record # WV-45

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summers County Historic Landmarks Commission

Steven Trail Collection, Hinton, WV

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 80 acres

U. S. G. S. Quad map: Hinton, West Virginia

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	509460	4169680	3	17 510100	4169220
2	17	510100	4169820	4	17 509520	4169000

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See Continuation Sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.

date July, 2004

street & number 9 Walnut Street

telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville

state PA

zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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**Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision)
Summers County, WV**

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7. Description

The Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) is a mixed-use residential/commercial/institutional historic district of 80 acres consisting of the central business district and adjacent residential neighborhoods of the city of Hinton, the county seat of Summers County, along the New River in southeastern West Virginia. The Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) contains a total of 243 properties (Photo Nos.1-31), including 239 buildings, one contributing structure (a railroad water tank; Resource No. 7), one non-contributing site (a parklet at the corner of Third Avenue and Temple Street; Resource No. 80), and two contributing objects (a Confederate veterans' monument; Resource No. 165; Photo No. 22, and a more modern veterans' memorial; Resource No. 140). Buildings include substantial downtown commercial and warehouse properties, railroad-related resources, houses, churches, and local governmental buildings. One property, the Summers County Court House (Photo No. 21; Fig. 4), was previously listed in the National Register (NR 1981); it appears in the Resource Inventory but is not included in the resource count which appears in Section 5. Of the district's 242 unlisted resources, 215 (89%) contribute to the character of the district and 27 (11%) are non-contributing. Contributing properties are those erected within the period of significance which retain the essential form and appearance which they possessed during the period of significance; non-contributing properties date from after the period of significance and/or have undergone major alterations which have compromised their integrity. Noncontributing properties are scattered through the district and their presence fails to diminish the otherwise high degree of integrity possessed by the district as a whole.

The original Hinton Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1984. The boundary revision for the district retains the original land area of the 1984 district and continues to reflect the existing diversity of architecture within the historic core of the community. The original nomination included a number of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad-related properties along the district's northern boundary, immediately south of the New River. Most of these properties, including with some warehouse properties, at least one historic railroad hotel, and the imposing roundhouse, have been razed. The vacant land which formerly contained these properties has been retained in the district. However, the Hinton Historic Landmarks Commission wished the 1920s Lincoln School (Resource No. 207; Photo No.27) to be included within the boundary revision. This historically-African-American brick school building abutted the southern boundary of the original district and is the only property and land area added to the original district.

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The Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) consists of a grid of streets (Fig. 1) south of the New River. Moving from north to south are Maple, Commercial, Front, Summers, Temple, Ballengee, and James Streets. Unnamed alleys run east-to-west between most of these streets. Intersecting these are, from west to east, Park Avenue and First through Sixth Avenues. There are no north-to-south alleys in the district. All of the streets in the district are paved and have sidewalks on both sides; some areas retain historic brick pavement which enhances significantly the character of the nominated area. The topography of the district slopes upward from north to south. Setbacks vary throughout the district. Within the downtown area, in the eastern reaches of the district, most buildings occupy their entire lots, with little or no property line setback. In the residential areas east and south of the downtown, houses have front, side, and rear lawns, some with mature shade trees. Dependencies include small sheds and garages which are generally treated as uncounted landscape features within the context of the district.

Most commercial buildings in the district are of brick construction, laid in common bond. Domestic architecture is divided between brick and wood; judging from their age, the wood frame houses (Fig 3.) in the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) are likely balloon-framed. Most of the railroad-related properties and the secular and religious institutional buildings are of brick. Historic commercial buildings vary in the district vary between two and five stories in height; the 5-story 1907 Hotel McCreery (Resource No. 162; Photo No. 16; Fig. 13) is the district's largest building. Most buildings rest on substantial foundations of native ashlar limestone or sandstone. Some brick foundations are found in the district and many twentieth-century houses are built on foundations of concrete block, both rock-faced and smooth-dressed. Porches and verandas appear on the facades of nearly all of the residential properties in the district, ranging from modest hipped-roof porches to comparatively elaborate Eastlake-style porches. Many of the porches retain their original turned spindle balustrades and lattice skirting. The district's buildings are penetrated by tall and narrow patterns of fenestration, nearly exclusively flat-topped, forms which were in vogue during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century when the district developed. Some churches have lancet-arched windows, characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, and some properties influenced by the Colonial Revival style exhibit Palladian windows, typically in the pediments of gables. Roof forms include the flat or shed roof form in the downtown and gabled (front-facing and laterally-oriented), hipped, and pyramidal throughout the entire district. Asphalt shingling is the favored roofing material in the district, although some buildings have roofs of standing-seam metal; few examples of slate roofs

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have survived.

The architecture of the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) includes buildings primarily vernacular in character¹ along with examples of many of the formal styles of architecture popular during the period of significance. The district's vernacular building stock includes numerous examples of modest domestic architecture such as the three-bay side-passage house at 422 Summers Street (Resource No. 33), the Dr. B. P. Gooch House nearby at 418 Summers Street (Resource No. 34).

As would be expected from Hinton's late-nineteenth-century founding, the district's earliest extant formally-designed architecture is Italianate in character, with tall and narrow patterns of fenestration and often with overhanging cornices with brackets and modillions. Representative examples of Italianate-style design include 213, 217, and 316 Temple Street, 218, 216, 200, 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221 Third Avenue (Resource Nos. 60, 61, 86, 190, 191, 192, 195, and 196-199, respectively).

With the waning of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style came into vogue and was characterized by properties with an irregularity of form and materials, often with lively multiple roof systems and typically with some form of tower or turret. The Queen Anne style is represented by the Dr. Halloran house at 401 Summers Street (Resource No. 25) and in the National Bank of Summers at 301 Temple Street (Resource No. 63), both of which employ hexagonal corners towers.

The Gothic Revival, with its characteristic lancet-arched form of fenestration, appears in religious architecture in the district. Gothic Revival-style churches in Hinton include St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at 200 Temple Street (Resource No. 75) and Ascension Episcopal Church at 421 Temple Street (Resource No. 93).

As Hinton grew and prospered, some earlier churches were replaced by more substantial houses of worship built in the Neo-Classical Revival style. Such buildings are imposing in scale and employ design motifs derived--albeit sometimes loosely--from classical antiquity. They include the Central Baptist Church at 100 Union Street (Resource No. 166) and the First Presbyterian Church at 220 Third

¹The term, "vernacular," as applied here, follows the definition found on page 512 of Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley, 1996) and refers to "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training,"

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Avenue (Resource No.187), both dating from 1922. Secular Neo-Classical Revival-style buildings in the district include the Big Four Building of 1907 (Resource No. 81) at Temple Street and Third Avenue, the National Bank of Summers, now the community library, at 201 Temple Street (Resource No. 56), the Laing-Humphries/Elks/Building at 300-310 Second Avenue (Resource No. 74) and the houses at 105 and 101 Ballengee Street (Resource Nos. 113 and 114, respectively).

The Colonial Revival style was born of patriotic fervor and interest in the American Colonial period sparked by the Centennial of 1876. Some Colonial Revival-style architecture is true to eighteenth-century form and detail, while other examples merely borrow Colonial-era massing and motifs such as the Palladian window. In Hinton, the Colonial Revival style flourished throughout much of the period of significance and includes the houses at 309, 307, and 412-414 Ballengee Street, the commercial Ewart-Miller Building at 131 Ballengee Street, the Second Baptist Church at 206 James Street (Photo No.25), the Methodist Episcopal Education Building at 411 Third Avenue and the Presbyterian Church Manse at 423 Third Avenue (Resource Nos. 100, 101, 131, 105, 149, 203, and 205, respectively). Institutional/governmental Colonial Revival-style design is seen in the U. S. Post Office of 1925 (Resource No. 119), and the 1928 Summers Memorial Building at (Resource No. 167; Photo No. 21), the latter of which is a Works Progress Administration building.

With the twentieth century in America came two styles which are almost purely American. The American Foursquare, more of a house type than an architectural style, incorporates an essentially square form, typically with a facade with a hipped-roofed one-story porch, and is generally capped with a hipped or pyramidal roof penetrated by dormers. Foursquares date from c. 1910 until the 1930s, appear in all residential sections of the district, and include the houses at 321 and 409 Summers Street, 121 and 100 Temple Street, 421, 212, and 312 Ballengee Street, 311-313 James Street, 411 Second Avenue, 415 Third Avenue, 119, 211, and 411 Fourth Avenue, and 315 Fifth Avenue (Resource Nos. 24, 27, 54, 68, 96, 123, 125, 136, 181, 204, 217, 218, 224, and 238, respectively).

Bungalows in Hinton date from the 1920s and characteristically have a laterally-oriented gable roof which extends forward beyond the plane of the house and shields a recessed front porch. Typically one and one-half-story in heights, Bungalows usually have a dormer, sometimes large, to create additional space and to allow light into an otherwise small, dark upper story. One Bungalow is in the Hinton district, at 416 Summers Street (Resource No. 35).

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As noted in the introductory paragraph, the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) retains architectural integrity. The overall character of the district is intact and represents the development of this city throughout its approximately eighty- year-long period of significance. Some demolition has occurred in the district, leaving both empty lots and new buildings which have replaced historic properties. Most of the demolition has occurred in the district's northern reaches, near the railroad; two modern bank buildings (Resource Nos. 55 and 67) are on Temple Street. Alterations to buildings in the district match those found in virtually every other historic district, and include the replacement of historic wood windows and roofing material and the installation of non-historic siding.² Few buildings have been rendered non-contributing because of alterations and non-contributing properties are dispersed widely throughout the district and do not detract significantly from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its general appearance throughout the period of significance.

Resource Inventory

The following properties lie within the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision). The numbering corresponds to the district map submitted with the nomination documents. Most dates of construction are approximate and are estimated to the nearest decade.

1. Northeast corner, Commercial Street & Sixth Avenue, commercial

Description: This small property appears to be the last remaining building associated with the repair shops and yards of the C & O Railroad, whose history is inextricably linked to that of Hinton. The roundhouse, which was located east of this building, was demolished in the 1980s. Long, narrow brick building with a gable roof and flat-topped fenestration. It is presently vacant and lacks any notable architectural ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

2. North side Commercial Street, at Sixth Avenue, commercial

Description: Former warehouse building of brick construction, 2 stories in height, with elevator

²The use of non-original siding began well within the period of significance when asbestos shingles and insul-brick were applied to existing buildings. Numerous examples of such treatment are found within the district.

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shaft penetrating roofline; several additions of wood of indeterminate age

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

3. 117 Fifth Avenue, commercial

Description: This is a vernacular industrial building with the rear section of two stories and the front of three. It is modestly detailed with flat-topped sash set in segmental-arched openings; no notable architectural ornament.

Date: c.1900

1 contributing building

4. C & O Freight Depot, south side Commercial Street, commercial

Description: This is an elongated single-story building, 8 x 2 bays, with a laterally-oriented gable roof. Fenestration is flat-topped, with modest detailing. A loading dock is on the east gable end and portions of the original overhanging roof shield the original loading platform on the north elevation.

Date: 1905

1 contributing building

5. New River Grocery Co. 502 Fifth Avenue, commercial

Description: One of a series of industrial warehouse buildings erected early in the twentieth century adjacent to the C & O Railroad yards, which formerly stood immediately north of the property. Served the New River Grocery Company, regional grocery wholesaler. Industrial vernacular brick building, sparsely ornamented, with flat-topped windows set in segmental-arched openings and tile coping along the roofline.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

6. Maple Street at Second Avenue, commercial (vacant)

Description: This diminutive building appears to have been associated with the C & O Railroad, whose yards stood immediately to the north along the New River. Nearly all of the resources associated with the railroad have been demolished. An undistinguished building which appears

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to have been associated with the railroad, whose yards are immediately to the north.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

7. C & O Water Tank, commercial

Description: Steel water tank set on four legs, conical in form with a convex bottom and rounded top. The last such object in the C & O Railroad yards

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing object

8. 214 Maple Street, commercial

Description: This is a modest temple-form building with an extended roof on the facade, supported by plain wood posts. It is constructed of tile and has flat-topped windows. The building lacks any notable architectural embellishment. It was built as the Hinton Marble Company, under the ownership of W. B. Loomis. The property is significant to the historic streetscape of Summers Street and is a link to the commercial history of the Hinton Historic District during the first half of the twentieth century.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

9. 200 Maple Street, residential

Description: This is a hipped-roof I-house with an exterior surface of insul-brick and a 2-story porch on the inner bays of the facade. The porch is supported by Doric posts on the first story and features an enclosed sleeping porch on the second.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

10. 208 Maple Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular gable-front house with gable-end orientation to the street. A two-story porch extends across the facade, with the second story enclosed as a "sleeping" porch. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some 6/6 sash retained.

Date: c. 1900

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1 contributing building

11. 210 Front Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular house with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; a shed-roofed addition has been made to the east elevation, well within the period of significance. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some 6/6 sash retained. A 2-story deck has been constructed on the facade, allowing for parking beneath.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

12. 212 Front Street, commercial

Description: This is a deteriorated tile building with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Fenestration is segmental-arched, with windows boarded over. Original window and door openings have voussoirs of two wythes of yellow brick; an overhead garage door is in the west side of the facade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

13. Y. M. C. A., 114 Second Avenue, social

Description: This building was erected as the YMCA by the C & O Railroad as a recreational facility for their employees. Built following a fire which destroyed the previous facility on the same site, this is a brick institutional building with a stylized Mansard roof penetrated by gabled dormer-like vents. A single-story veranda extends across the facade and a portion of the north elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 1/1 windows set on plain stone sills and capped with plain stone lintels

Date: 1911

1 contributing building

14. Second Avenue at railroad tracks, transportation-related

Description: The former C & O Passenger Depot, this is a long depot building of common bond brick construction, with a 3-story central section flanked by 2-story side sections. Exterior surfaces trimmed in rock-faced stone. The 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Hinton indi-

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cates that the express office was in the easternmost room, that offices were located in the interior four rooms, and that a store was in the westernmost section. Fenestration is both flat-topped and segmental-arched, with some openings larger than others to accommodate the transfer of materials, a cantilevered bay is on the second story of the middle section, enabling the stationmaster unencumbered line of sight to see up and down the track. Some interior trim and room arrangements intact. The history of Hinton is inextricably linked to that of the C & O Railroad. This building was the passenger depot for the railroad (later the B & O) and is among the few remnants of the massive railyards maintained in Hinton by the C & O. It was recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record (WV-45).

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

15. 201 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular residence with a hipped roof and a gable on the east side of the facade, with a vent (likely originally a window) in the pediment. The original porch appears to have been replaced with a recessed porch, likely during the period of significance. Fenestration is flat topped and the house is generally devoid of architectural embellishment. One of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

16. 203 Summers Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house with a hipped roof penetrated by a gable on the east side of the facade. A hipped-roofed front porch extends across the facade, supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration is flat-topped, with a two-part window on the right side of the facade on the second story. One of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

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17. 205 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is a hipped-roofed vernacular residence of wood set on a stone foundation. The roofline of the facade is dominated by a side gable with a single-hung sash in the pediment. Extending across the facade is a hipped-roofed porch, supported by plain wood posts. One of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

18. 207 Summers, residential

Description: Vernacular building is set on a stone foundation and has a gable roof with gable[-end orientation to the street. One-story hipped-roofed porch extends across the facade, supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration is flat-topped, with a three-unit window centered on the second story of the facade. One of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

19. 209 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is one of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs. Vernacular residence of wood construction set on a foundation of stone and capped with a gabled asphalt shingle-clad roof. Gable-end orientation to the street, with a hipped roof front porch with replacement wrought iron supports. Fenestration flat topped, including a three-unit window on the second story of the facade.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

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20. 211 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is one of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs. Vernacular residence of wood construction set on a foundation of stone and capped with a gabled asphalt shingle-clad roof. Gable-end orientation to the street, with a hipped roof front porch with replacement wrought iron supports. Fenestration flat topped, including a three-unit window on the second story of the facade.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

21. 213 Summers Street, residential

Description: Gable-front vernacular residence with a double-gallery porch extending across the facade, supported by wood piers without notable ornament. Fenestration is flat-topped, with any trim obscured by the installation of insul-brick. This is one of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs.

Date: 1897

1 contributing building

22. 215 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is one of a series of adjacent Summers Street homes erected on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, first president of the First National Bank of Hinton. These homes represent an early speculative residential development by one of the community's first entrepreneurs. This is a gable-end oriented vernacular house with non-historic siding over the original wood surfaces. The second story includes a three-unit window assembly and a shed-roofed porch extends across the facade.

Date: c. 1897

1 contributing building

23. 113 Third Avenue, commercial [vacant]

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Description: 2-story commercial building of masonry construction, vacant and in deteriorated condition; original storefront with arcaded openings and 3-bay upper facade; 13-bay side elevations with segmental-arched windows and two round windows; flat roof

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

24. 321 Summers Street, residential

Description: Carl Rookstall house, a brick American Foursquare with a hipped roof without dormers, and a hipped-roof front porch that has been enclosed but which retains the original brick pillars. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without any ornament.

Date: c. 19270

1 contributing building

25. 401 Summers Street, residential

Description: Home of local physician, Dr. Halloran, this is a substantial corner house with a full Corinthian portico with a centered pediment as well as a hexagonal tower on the southwest corner of the facade, capped by a corresponding roof with a small finial. The portico retains an open balustrade on the second story, while that on the first story is of solid wood. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1 and any notable ornament has been removed or obscured by the non-historic siding. A shed-roofed addition is on the southeast corner

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

26. 407 Summers Street, residential

Description: Modestly-detailed vernacular house with a three-bay, side-passage facade and a triangular hood over the main door, supported by plain braces. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament. If a porch was ever present, it was likely removed during the period of significance and replaced by the aforementioned hood.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

27. 409 Summers Street, residential

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Description: Modestly-detailed and minimally-altered American Foursquare of wood with a hipped roof and 3-bay configuration on the first story and two bays on the first. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with simple surrounds. Extending across the facade is a hipped-roofed porch with a paneled bulkhead balustrade.

Date: c. 1919

1 contributing building

28. 415 Summers Street, residential

Description: Except for the replacement of the original porch balustrade (which likely occurred during the period of significance), this house is little altered from the original. It has a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with cross gables near the rear of the building. The 3-bay facade retains original sash and incorporated a side-passage plan. The front porch is hipped-roofed, with a shallow pediment over the front door. The existing balustrade employs paneled bulkheads in place of spindlework.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

29. 419 Summers Street, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house with a three-bay facade and a centered entrance and a hipped roof porch with replacement brick supports. The roof is laterally gabled, with a central pediment on the facade and centered gables in the lateral ends. Fenestration is flat-topped, lacking notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

30. 423 Summers Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular cottage lacking any notable architectural embellishment. It has a laterally-oriented gable roof and a shed-roofed rear section, which may or may not have been original. A modestly-detailed porch extends across the facade. A modest lateral shed roof 2-car garage is located adjacent to the subject property. The garage has 2 overhead doors and exposed rafter tails.

Date: c. 1930

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1 contributing building

31. 501-503 Summers Street, residential

Description: This multi-unit house was erected by the C & O Railroad as a boarding house to serve both C & O employees and travelers coming to town by rail; the rail yards were located one block north of the property. It is a French Second Empire-style building with a double-gallery porch extending along the entire facade, supported by modest columns. The porch includes two gables symmetrically located along its roof. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some original 2/2 sash retained. Any historic ornament has been obscured by the installation of insul-brick. The Mansard roof is punctuated by four dormers on the facade and two on the side elevations; the dormers have very shallow gabled roofs.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

32. 502 Summers Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood with vinyl siding. L-shaped facade and intersecting gable roof. Wrap-around veranda along Summers and Fifth Street elevation. Fenestration flat-topped. Interior brick chimney. This house occupies a pivotal corner site in the district.

Date: c.

1 contributing building

33. 422 Summers Street, residential

Description: The Campbells-Flanagan-Murcell House, this is among the district's earliest properties and is a three-bay side-passage wood house built on a raised foundation. Laterally-oriented gable roof and main entrance offset on the east side of the facade. Shed-roofed porch extends across facade, with sawn and turned ornament including chamfered posts and turned balustrade. 6/6 sash with modest surrounds. Exterior has been sensitively restored to reflect its historic appearance.

Date: c. 1875

1 contributing building

34. 418 Summers Street, residential

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Description: Vernacular brick house incorporates a three-bay facade and a shallow-pitched hipped roof. Fenestration is flat-topped with no notable ornament. Extending across the westernmost two bays of the facade is a modest porch supported by plain wood columns. Erected for Dr. B. P. Gooch (d. 1892), the first physician in Hinton, who came here as the railroad was being built. He had his office in the house as well as his residence. His widow, Ellen Adair Gooch (1842-1932), was the first woman to arrive in Hinton by rail and remained in the house until her death at the age of 90.

Date: c. 1886

1 contributing building

35. 416 Summers Street, residential

Description: Wood Bungalow with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a gable dormer centered on the facade above the recessed front porch. Brick porch with brick posts and balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped and an exterior brick chimney rises along the west gable end.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

36. 414 Summers Street, residential

Description: Appears to have begun as a single-story 2-bay cottage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. An addition has been made on the west elevation (or a formerly-open wrap-around veranda has been enclosed), and a porch supported by modest wood columns extends across the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped without notable ornament, and a large window is on the facade beside the door, which is offset on the east side of the facade.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

37. 410 Summers Street, residential

Description: Modest brick cottage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with a 3-bay facade indicating a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with locally-distinctive upper sash featuring three lancet-arched lights. An ell is at the rear of the property, and appears to date from the original construction. Extending across the facade is a porch with replacement wrought iron supports. A historic cast iron fence mounted on a stone retaining

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wall extends across the front of the lot. Home of John W. McCreery, a banker and leading Hinton businessman who eventually was the president of the company which built the hotel on Ballengee Street which bears his name.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

38. 406 Summers Street, residential

Description: Wood frame central-passage I-house with a five-bay facade and a double-gallery porch occupying the centermost three bays on the facade. The porch retains its historic lattice skirting and original sawn balustrade, and centered on both stories is a doorway with transom sash and sidelights. Interior gable-end brick chimneys on both ends. Fenestration flat-topped, 6/6.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

39. 400 Summers Street, residential

Description: Locally-distinctive large-scale Dutch Colonial Revival-style residential building with a stylized gambrel roof and a gable-end orientation to Summers Street and five gable dormers on the side elevations. Fenestration is flat-topped and the presence of a second-story door on the Summers Street elevation suggests the former presence of a double-gallery porch.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

40. 322 Summers Street, governmental

Description: Hinton City Hall, a 2-story stucco-finished masonry government office building of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

41. 310 Summers Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood, with an intersecting gable roof system and an L-shaped facade with an open porch in the angle of the ell. On the upper story of the porch, a sunroom

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was built, with a row of four windows on each exposed side; this addition occurred during the period of significance. The exterior surfaces are finished in narrow clapboard and the pediments of the gables in imbricated wood shingles. The first story of the projecting bay on the west side has chamfered corners. Fenestration is flat-topped, with windows set singly and in groups.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

42. 300 Summers Street, commercial

Description: Modest 1-story tile and brick commercial building with flat roof, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

43. 204 Summers Street, residential

Description: Apartment building of brick construction with decorative black mortar laid in "battered" joints. Its L-shaped facade includes a triple-gallery porch on the east side, with Doric columns and with the original spindled balustrade retained on the first story but replaced by solid wood balustrades on the upper stories. The west side of the facade consists of a 3-story bay window. Fenestration is flat-topped, with plain sills and lintels.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

44. 103 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular cottage of 1½ stories with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. A bay window is located on the west side of the facade, and a shed-roof porch with replacement wrought iron supports and railing is on the east side; fenestration is flat-topped, with modest surrounds. This is reported to have been the tollkeeper's house for the New River Bridge which preceded the present structure. The bay window on the facade would have enabled the tollkeeper to watch traffic both to east and west.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

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45. 105 Temple Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular double house of wood, with a cladding of asbestos shingles and a hipped roof. The facade is of four bays, with each side having a 2-bay configuration. The front porch is recessed below a cantilevered second story, supported by plain wood posts and including a solid wood railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

46. 107 Temple Street, residential

Description: This is a vernacular double house of wood, with a cladding of asbestos shingles and a hipped roof. The facade is of four bays, with each side having a 2-bay configuration. The front porch is recessed below a cantilevered second story, supported by plain wood posts and including a solid wood railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

47. rear, 107 Temple Street

Description: 1 1/2-story cottage of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation; open porch is on the west elevation and a large 1-story addition is on the east side

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

48. 111 Temple Street, residential

Description: One of an adjacent pair of repetitive house types, with L-shaped form and laterally-oriented gable roof with forward-projecting front wing. A 2-story porch extends across the facade, supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with a 2-story bay window on the western side of the facade; otherwise without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

49. 113 Temple Street, residential

Description: One of an adjacent pair of repetitive house types, with an L-shaped form and laterally-oriented gable roof with a forward-projecting wing on the facade. 2-story porch extends

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across facade, supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration is float-topped, 1/1, with a 2-story bay window on the west side of the facade. Otherwise, the building is little adorned.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

50. 115 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood frame construction, 2 stories in height, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and forward-projecting wing on the west side of the facade, including a second-story oriel. Front porch replaced by awning at indeterminate time and the exterior has been clad in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is flat-topped. Set singly and in pairs, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

51. 117 Temple Street, residential

Description: Gothic Revival-influenced house of wood, 2½ stories in height and clad in insul-brick. Intersecting gable roof system. Original facade L-shaped with a 2-story shed-roofed addition in the angle of the ell. East side of facade is dominated by a 2-story bay window with the windows on the second story having pointed-arched sash. Other fenestration is flat-topped, set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

52. 119 Temple Street, residential

Description: Gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, clad in asbestos shingles. Non-historic addition on the facade and a second-story porch have replaced original porch, with loss of integrity.

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

53. rear, 121 Temple Street, residential dependency

Description: 2½-story garage/apartment of wood, with garage bays in first floor and living space above; asbestos shingle siding and gable roof

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Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

54. 121 Temple Street, residential

Description: Substantial 3-story multi-tenant residence of brick, whose "blocky" massing suggests influence of the American Foursquare architectural form. Main portion is four bays in width and an ell extends laterally along the west elevation. A broad veranda of wood, supported by brick piers, extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the west elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, with original sash, extended stone sills, and plain stone lintels. A 1-bay balcony of wrought iron is on the third story. Shallow-pitched hipped roof with a hipped dormer and brick chimney.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

55. 125 Temple Street, commercial

Description: 1-story modern commercial building, originally built as a bank but now used for governmental offices; built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

56. 201 Temple Street, educational

Description: Built as the National Bank of Summers, this is now the community's library. The Bank of Summers, the third financial institution in the area, opened its doors in 1895; in 1906 it became a national bank and assumed the name National Bank of Summers. This building was built under the presidency of community leader James T. McCreery, who held the office from 1906-1925. A 1965 commemorative booklet noted that the building had been designed by a New York architect, whose identity is unknown; the *Manufacturers' Record* identifies Richard M. Bates of Huntington as the designer

Date: 1921-1922

1 contributing building

57. 207 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Modest commercial building of brick, with two storefronts on the first story and a

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4-bay arrangement above. Storefronts have been altered but retain a traditional window-to-wall ratio. Upper facade unaltered, with flat-topped windows, lacking in any architectural ornamentation.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

58. 209 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Sparsely-ornamented commercial building of buff-colored brick trimmed in red brick. 3 stories in height, it has a storefront on the first story and a three-bay arrangement above. The storefront is altered, but retains a traditional window-to-wall ratio. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 1/1 sash, extended sills, and plain stone lintels. Above the third-story windows are decorative brick motifs and the cornice area incorporated corbeled brickwork.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

59. 211 Temple Street, commercial

Description: 4-story commercial building of brick, with an altered storefront on the first story and a 5-bay arrangement on the second through fourth stories. An overhead garage door has been inserted into a portion of the storefront. Fenestration is segmental-arched on the upper stories, with flat-topped sash. Capping the building is a bracketed cornice with a pediment bearing the name and date: LOWE FURNITURE CO. 1905

Date: 1905

1 contributing building

60. 213 Temple Street, commercial

Description: This is a 3-story Italianate commercial building of brick, with a five-bay upper facade and what must be one of the state's finest Art Deco-style Carrara glass storefronts. The storefront incorporates the name HUB CLOTHING CO. along the signband. The upper facade includes flat-topped fenestration, Roman brick finishes, and a bracketed metal cornice with a centered pediment bearing the name and date: R. R. FLANAGAN 1906. Entrepreneur R. R. Flanagan had this building erected during a time of significant growth and development in Hinton. In 1913, R. C. Neely (b. 1888) established "The Hub" in the building; he was later joined by his brother Clyde and later still by his son, Harold. The remarkable Art Deco-style

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storefront was installed in 1929 by local contractor Martin Brothers.

Date: 1906

1 contributing building

61. 217 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Modestly-detailed Italianate-style commercial building of two stories, with two storefronts on the first story, a centered door accessing the second floor, and a five-bay upper facade. The storefronts have been altered. Upper facade is little altered, with flat-topped windows, set on extended sills and capped with plain stone lintels. The cornice is original, and features brackets and frieze ornament.

Date: c.1900

1 contributing building

62. 221 Temple Street, commercial

Description: The First National Bank Building, this is a 3-story commercial building of masonry construction, with a first story of Art Deco-style polished marble and the upper stories of brick. The building appears little altered from its 1941 remodeling. The first story is asymmetrically massed and the upper stories have 3 bays on the Temple Street elevation and 6 on the Third Street side. Along the parapet on both elevations is a corbeled brick cornice and stylized floral motifs cap each corner.

Date: 1941 (remodeling)

1 contributing building

63. 301 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Queen Anne-style commercial building of brick, on a corner lot, with a cantilevered hexagonal oriel on the southwest corner, formerly capped with a corresponding roof. The Third Avenue facade is three bays in width, while that along Temple Street is five bays. The storefront has been altered. Upper-story fenestration is flat-topped and segmental-arched, 1/1, with some windows having more elaborate heads than others, perhaps suggesting more important historical uses. This was the home of the National Bank of Summers until a new bank was built at 201 Temple Street (now the Summers Public Library). The bank was headed by James T. McCreery, president, C. B. Mahon, Vice-President, J. H. Jordan, Cashier, and O. P. Vines, Assistant Cashier

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Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

64. 305 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Modest vernacular commercial building of wood, 2 stories in height, with altered storefront and second-story porch extending over the sidewalk, supported by plain iron posts. Little ornament. Three-bay facade on second floor; no openings above porch roof.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

65. 307 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Modest vernacular commercial building of brick construction, with altered storefront area. Upper facade is 3 bays in width, with each floor having a small flat-topped window on west side and larger window on east side. No notable ornament.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

66. 309 Temple Street, commercial

Description: Vernacular commercial building from the 1950s, with buff brick upper facade and non-historic stone on storefront. Upper facade of 2 bays, with multi-stage window units in each bay. No notable ornament.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

67. 315 Temple Street, commercial

Description: modern bank building, built outside the period of significance of the district. The building replaced the 4-story Hinton Hospital, 2 houses on Temple Street, and 4 houses on Fourth Avenue

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

68. 100 Temple Street, residential

Description: American Foursquare of wood clad in asbestos shingles, with a hipped roof and 3-bay facade with the front porch supported by plain wood columns and partially enclosed. Fenestration flat-topped, 2/2. A portion of the southern section (rear) is cantilevered beyond

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the plane of the rest of the house.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

69. 104 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of brick, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. 3-bay facade with 2-story brick porch supported by brick piers and with a solid brick railing on both levels. Fenestration flat, topped, 1/1. Little architectural embellishment.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

70. 110 Temple Street, religious

Description: First Baptist Church, a Late Gothic Revival-style building of brick with lancet-arched fenestration trimmed in smooth-dressed limestone and an asymmetrically-massed facade including a crenellated square tower and projecting bays. Limestone beltcourses and corbeled brickwork at various points and religious art glass throughout. Cornerstone with inscription FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 1877-1913. Built in two stages, with the westernmost section added after the original section was completed in 1913. The First Baptist Church was established in Hinton in 1872, concomitant with the founding of the community. The congregation's original building was constructed in 1877 on land donated by the Central Land Company.

Date: 1913

1 contributing building

71. 120 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood construction clad in insul-brick. Shallow hipped roof and 3-bay facade, with 2-story porch added after 1930 (*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*). Porch dominates facade and has plain wood columns and solid railing, also clad in insul-brick. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with no notable ornament.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

72. 122 Temple Street, residential

Description: Residence of wood clad in vinyl, with a 2-story porch on the three-bay facade. A

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large picture window has been inserted on the facade and the second-story portion of the porch has been enclosed and sliding windows installed, with a resulting loss of integrity.

Date: c. 1910

1 non-contributing building

73. 130 Temple Street, funerary

Description: Modern funeral home with gable roof and "boomtown" front, built outside the period of significance.

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

74. 300-310 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: The substantial brick building shared by the Laing-Humphries Company, Citizens Bank, and the Elks Lodge. 3-story Neo-Classical Revival-style commercial/fraternal lodge building which occupies nearly a full block. Angled corner on Temple Street corner, with BANK on frieze above door. Storefronts altered. Pedimented entrance on Second Avenue elevation leading to Elks lodge rooms above. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with extended stone sills, rock-faced stone lintels, and transom sash above double-hung units; some have been in-filled. Cornice with large paired modillions.

Date: 1907

1 contributing building

75. 200 Temple Street, religious

Description: St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, a Gothic Revival-style building of common bond brick, set on an ashlar stone foundation and capped with a with gable roof. Central tower on facade with open belfry and steeple. Religious art glass throughout. Elevations articulated by corbeled brickwork. Main entrance is through the tower, by means of historic stone steps. Rectory attached to rear of church. Hinton's Roman Catholics organized St. Patrick's Parish in 1874 and in May of that year acquired a lot at the corner of Temple and Second Streets from the C & O for \$100. The subject property replaced a small frame church.

Date: 1898

1 contributing building

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76. 206 Temple Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building with buff brick facade. Storefront has been rehabilitated with traditional window-to-wall ratio and deeply-recessed entrance. Upper facade incorporates 4 bays of matching window units consisting of paired 1 / 1 sash with transoms; continuous stone sill and lintel. Capped with metal cornice with end brackets and sunburst motifs along frieze.

Date: c. 1905

1 contributing building

77. 212-214 Temple Street, commercial

Description: 2-story vernacular commercial building with 2 storefronts on the first story and an 8-bay facade above. The windows suggest that this may have been combined from two buildings by adding a common facade. Little architectural embellishment.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

78. 216 Temple Street, commercial

Description: vernacular commercial building is of brick, three stories in height, with 3 storefronts on the first story and a 7-bay arrangement on the second and third. The storefront have been sensitively rehabilitated, incorporating paneled bulkheads and traditional window-to-wall ratios. The upper facade is original, with flat-topped 1 / 1 windows set on stone sills and capped with plain stone lintels. Capping the facade is a modest cornice.

Date: c.

1 contributing building

79. 218 Temple Street, commercial

Description: 3-story brick commercial building includes a storefront (altered) and a three-bay upper facade with flat-topped window openings with extended sills and plain stone lintels. The storefront has been altered but retains the historic cast iron supports. Fenestration has been altered on the upper stories. The building is capped with a metal cornice with brackets and frieze ornament.

Date: c. 1900

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1 contributing building

80. City Park, southwest corner Temple Street and Third Avenue, landscape

Description: landscaped "pocket" park on a corner lot which was installed following the fire which destroyed the Rose Block

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing site

81. 300-302 Temple Street; 301-311 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Monumental Neo-Classical Revival-style brick building on a corner lot with angled corner. Storefronts altered, upper facade generally intact with 3-bay facade on Temple Street and 6-bays along side elevation. Fenestration flat-topped, with windows set singly and in groups. Limestone beltcourses. Cornerstone on Third Avenue elevation with insignia and initials of four organization who built the building.. Built from designs by Huntington architect J. B. Stewart at a cost of c. \$60,000 by the Big Four Improvement Company, a consortium of the four major fraternal railroad organizations, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. From the time the building was completed until 1925, the post office was located in a portion of the ground floor. From c. 1930 to 1979 the private Hinton Hospital occupied the top three floors of the building. The hospital was owned by surgeon Dr. William L. VanSant (b.1885) who came to Hinton in 1915. With other institutions in Charleston and Clarksburg, this was one of three private hospitals in the state.,

Date: 1907

1 contributing building

82. 304 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence with a small brick commercial addition on facade and 3-story corrugated metal-clad structure on west side. The metal-clad feature renders this building non-contributing to the character of the district

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

83. 306 Temple Street, residential

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Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with original; clapboard siding and 3-bay facade, with 2-story porch. Porch is supported by plain wood posts and on the second floor has a pediment offset on the east side. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 1/1 sash and doors to both floors are offset on the east side, suggesting a side-passage plan on both floors.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

84. 310 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular brick residence of two stories with shallow hipped roof, 3-bay facade and 2-story porch. Porch is supported by plain wood posts and has a solid railing on both levels. Windows segmental-arched. Doors offset on east side of facade, suggesting a side-passage plan on both levels.

Date: c.

1 contributing building

85. 314 Temple Street, residential

Description: This is among the most intact late nineteenth-century residential buildings in the district. It is a vernacular double house of wood, with original clapboard intact and main entrances offset in each unit, suggesting a side-passage interior plan for both. Shed-roofed porch extends across facade, with round posts, sawn brackets, and a solid paneled railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2. Small brackets under the eaves.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

86. 316 Temple Street, residential

Description: Two-story Italianate residence of wood construction, with 3-bay side-passage facade on first and second floor levels. A double gallery porch has been added to the facade and west elevation, with a rounded corner. Modest Italianate cornice with small brackets. Fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, with simple surrounds.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

87. 320-322 Temple Street, residential

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Description: This was a four-story opera house building whose designer has been reported variously as Frank P. Milburn and an architect named Lafferty, whose first name was not given. The upper two stories and rear 2-story section were destroyed by a tornado in 1975. The remaining building has storefronts (altered) on Temple Street elevation and an upper facade with windows infilled with brick, with a resulting loss of integrity.

Date: 1907

1 non-contributing building

88. South side Temple Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenue, educational

Description: Substantial institutional building of buff-colored brick construction, with a projecting entry bay centered on the facade and smaller projecting bays on end elevations. Large multi-unit flat-topped windows, with replacement sash. Newer addition on west side. A plaque on the building notes that it was constructed at a cost of nearly \$100,000 in 1925-1926 by the Board of Education: W. E. Price, W. J. Martin, O. P. Vines, and A. D. Lilley. The cornerstone was laid by the local Masonic Fraternity June 27, 1925, Clyde T. Dutton, Grand Master. It opened in March 1926 and served until 1994 when it was converted to middle school. The land was purchased in 1886 from Central Land Co., owned by C & O president Collis P. Huntington; the company donated 4 lots at the rear on which the structure known as Hinton College stood facing Ballangee Street. A 1952 fire destroyed much of the building and it was substantially rebuilt 1953-1954, at the end of the district's period of significance.

Date: 1953-1954

1 contributing building

89. 413 Temple Street, residential

Description: Irregularly-shaped vernacular residence of wood, clad in vinyl siding. The multiple roof system includes a jerkinhead gable on the facade and a projecting wing on the west side of the facade. A wrap-around veranda extends across the facade and a portion of the west elevation, supported by Doric columns set on piers of rock-faced concrete block.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

90. 415 Temple Street Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, clad in asbestos shingles, with a shallow hipped roof

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interrupted by several projecting gabled wings. A 2-story gable-roofed bay window is placed asymmetrically on the facade and a broad veranda extends across the facade and around a portion of the side elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped; some windows retain historic art glass transoms.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

91. 417 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, clad in vinyl siding, with a temple-form facade and a recessed front porch, supported by Doric posts, above which is a 6-bay sleeping porch. Main entrance offset on west side of facade, suggesting of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament. In the pediment of the facade is a "Queen Anne"-style window, with a centered clear pane surrounded on all sides by colored glass panes.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

92. 419 Temple Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, with a temple-form facade and offset entrance suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Upper facade asymmetrically arranged, with paired and single windows, flat-topped, 1/1. Hipped-roof front porch extends across facade, supported by Doric posts and with a solid railing. No notable architectural ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

93. 421 Temple Street, religious

Description: Ascension Episcopal Church, a modestly-detailed Gothic Revival-style church of wood construction, veneered with wire-cut brick in 1929. Gable roof with corner tower on southeast corner, with square pinnacles in each corner and steeple in center. Lancet-arched fenestration throughout, with religious art glass. This congregation dates from 1874 and in 1881 erected their first church at Temple Street and Third Avenue. An 1897 tornado destroyed this church and the present building was erected on its site. When the Big Four Brotherhood was planning to erect a new building, in the summer and fall of 1907 the building was moved up Temple Street to its present site. It has served the Ascension Parish ever since and is a locally-

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distinctive example of the Gothic Revival style.

Date: c. 1897; moved to present site, 1907

1 contributing building

94. 501 Temple Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, clad in vinyl siding. The facade is symmetrically massed, with a 2-story porch shielded by a gable roof which extends forward from the laterally-oriented main roof. Interior gable-end brick chimneys. Flat-topped fenestration, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

95. 423 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 2-story frame house seriously compromised by insensitive modifications including enclosure of front porch, addition of second story to front porch, etc.

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

96. 421 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Brick American Foursquare with hipped roof and hipped dormer; 3-bay facade with hipped-roofed front porch supported by brick piers. Windows segmental-arched, with some windows having secular art glass transoms.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

97. 419 Ballengee Street, educational

Description: Carnegie Library, built with a \$12,500 grant from steel magnate/philanthropist Andrew Carnegie from designs by Huntington, West Virginia architect W. B. Smith, this is a modestly-detailed Colonial Revival-style brick institutional building of one story, with a hipped roof and five-bay facade. Originally the community's public library, the interior has been rehabilitated for use as veterans' memorial museum.

Date: 1912

1 contributing building

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98. 323 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: French Second Empire-style residence of brick, with wrap-around veranda on east and south elevations, supported by Doric columns set on piers of rock-faced concrete block and enclosed by a solid wood railing [porch supports not original but dating from well within period of significance]. Fenestration includes large window on south elevation with art glass transom and other segmental-arched windows set singly and in pairs. Slate-sided Mansard roof penetrated by gable dormers with paired flat-topped windows. On the third floor of the south elevation is a recessed balcony set beneath a triangular hood, with a spindle railing. The district's finest French Second Empire-style residence, little altered from its appearance early in the twentieth century.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

99. 317 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular residence of wood, with temple-form facade and 2-story round-cornered veranda extending across the facade and wrapping around a portion of the east elevation. The porch has a spindle railing on the first story and a solid wood railing on the section. Main entrance offset on west side of facade, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration flat-topped.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

100. 309 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 2-story Colonial Revival-style residence of brick, with a symmetrically-massed 3-bay facade with the centered entry indicating a central-passage interior plan. Entry includes semi-elliptical-arched fanlight and sidelights, and is shielded by a rounded portico supported by attenuated columns. 8/8 windows, flat-topped, with exterior operable shutters of wood. Windows on first story of facade include blind round arches above the sash. Exterior gable-end brick chimneys. It was erected for members of the Miller family, proprietors of the New River Grocery Company, a large grocery wholesaler in Hinton.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

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101. 307 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Colonial Revival-style residence of wood with a brick veneer applied [presumably] within the period of significance. Three-bay facade with main entrance offset on the east side, suggesting of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration includes flat-topped windows, some secular art glass, and an oval window centered on the second story of the facade. Extending across the facade is a wood veranda with a pediment over the main door and simple Doric columns.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

102. 213-217 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Vernacular commercial building of three stories, built of brick-faced tile, with the storefronts altered but retaining a traditional window-to-wall ratio. The upper facade is original and unaltered, with four bays each set symmetrically on either side of the center of the building and beltcourses of soldier course brick above the windows. The area between the third-story windows and the parapet includes three masonry (stone or concrete) diamond motifs. Shallow stepped parapet with stone or concrete coping. It was erected by the Hinton Construction Company for the Bowling-Haynes Motor Car Co., R. C. Haynes, Manager, and is characteristic of the type of unadorned commercial buildings being erected in Hinton just before the Depression.

Date: 1929

1 contributing building

103. 211 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Built as the Ritz Theater, this is a 1929 movie theater building of brick construction, whose original marquee was removed at an indeterminate time and replaced by a three-awning assembly. The upper facade is of five bays in width, with flat-topped 1/1 windows to which have been appended non-historic chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters. Above the second-floor windows are three masonry (stone or concrete) motifs, similar to the Bowling-Haynes Building immediately to the east. The facade terminates in a shallow stepped parapet with masonry coping.

Date: 1929

1 contributing building

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104. 209 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Modern commercial building of masonry construction which replaced a 1930s commercial building; no ornament or detailing. By its age, the building is a non-contributing feature within the context of the Hinton Historic District

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

105. 131 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: The Ewart-Miller Building, a 3-story Colonial Revival commercial building of brick with a yellow brick facade and a non-historic gable roof. The ground floor includes a centered entry which originally had a pedimented frontispiece (see historic photo on Continuation Sheet). The outer bays on the first story contain 3-window units with transoms, unaltered from the original. The upper facade is 5 bays in width, with the second-story windows flat-topped; those on the third story are round-arched. Centered on the third story is a Palladian window. The original parapet above the third story has two long and narrow recessed corbeled panels.

Date: 1905

1 contributing building

106. 123 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Minimally-detailed 1-story vernacular commercial building of buff-colored brick and tile construction with a Quonset roof. The building has a single storefront on the facade, with brick bulkheads, a 14-light transom, and a recessed centered entry. It was likely erected in the late 1930s or early 1940s, and based on a historic photo, is unaltered from the original, making it a particularly important example of small-scale commercial design from that period.

Date: c.1940

1 contributing building

107. 121 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof and projecting gables on the facade and west elevation. A single brick chimney penetrates the roofline. The stepped-back west elevation incorporates a 1-story porch without notable detail. Fenestration is flat-topped, with windows set singly and in pairs. A window on the forward-projecting bay on the

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facade appears to date from the 1930s, at which time the insul-brick finish may have been installed.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

108. 119 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular wood residence resting on a stone foundation and capped with a combination gable/hipped roof. The facade is L-shaped in form, with a second-story gable-roofed room of wood added above the porch during the period of significance. This room is supported by Doric columns between which is a spindle turned balustrade. Fenestration varies, including segmental-arched window openings with flat-topped sash. Art glass transoms in some windows. A plaque on the building notes that this was built on the site of the Hotchkiss House Hotel, named for a Confederate Civil War hero; information in the collection of local historian Steven Trail identifies D. C. Wood as the building contractor and notes it to have been built at a cost of \$6,000 for J. H. Jordan.

Date: 1907

1 contributing building

109. 115 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 1 story gable-end oriented brick residence of modern construction, nearly matching the office building to the immediate west, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

110. 113 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 1 story gable-end oriented brick office building of modern construction, nearly matching the house to the immediate west built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

111. 109 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: T-plan house of wood with gable end orientation to the street and a 1-story ve-

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randa extending across the gable-end-oriented section of the facade. The porch has a shallow hipped roof and is supported by modest Doric columns. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 3/1 sash and non-historic exterior shutters. In the pediment of the gable on the facade is a small-scale bargeboard with a pendant.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

112. 107 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Vernacular cross-gable-roofed residence of wood with the majority of the surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; the area of the facade under the porch is clad in perma-stone. Three-bay facade with 1-story porch, supported by battered wood posts with a shallow Mansard sloping roof capped with cresting. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with modest molded heads.

Date: 1917

1 contributing building

113. 105 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Neo-Classical Revival vernacular residence of buff brick, with an L-shaped facade, a gabled roof, and a one-story porch on the facade, is partially enclosed with lattice. Corners of the house are trimmed with brick quoins and fenestration is flat-topped, with windows set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1914

1 contributing building

114. 101 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Substantial Neo-Classical Revival vernacular residence of buff brick, appearing much as an American Foursquare but with additional classically-derived embellishment. Two-bay facade with veranda supported by Doric columns set on brick piers. Corners trimmed with brick quoins. Fenestration is flat-topped, with stone sills and lintels, and some sash with art glass. A 2-story bay window is on the west elevation, overlooking the river below.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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115. 100 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, set on a foundation of stone and capped with a hipped roof with a gabled roof covering a forward-projecting bay on the west side of the facade. Extending across much of the facade is a porch, whose western section is enclosed, creating a sunroom which overlooks the river. Windows are flat-topped, 1/1, with molded heads.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

116. 102 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Neo-Classical Revival-style residence is of wood construction, set on a stone foundation and capped with a shallow pitched hipped roof. Essentially square in form, the facade is punctuated by an forward-projecting section with a gabled roof and semi-circular pedimental lunette. The eaves are ornamented with entablatures. Fenestration is flat-topped with 1/1 wood sash with molded heads, set singly and in groups of two and three. On the east side of the facade is an open porch of wood, supported by paired attenuated Doric columns and featuring a solid paneled-bulkhead railing.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

117. 104 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Queen Anne-style residential building of wood, with a multiple asphalt shingle-clad roof system. Converted for office use. The lively facade includes an angled corner rectangular corner bay capped with a hexagonal tower and an open porch with a partially-replaced balustrade. On the west side of the facade is a projecting bay whose second story incorporates chamfered corners and multi-light "Queen Anne"- style sash. Its roofline is penetrated by a tall, corbeled brick chimney.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

118. Ballengee Street at First Avenue, governmental

Description: Built in several stages between c. 1875 and 1925, the court house has a central 3-bay section to which were appended octagonal towers with finials; small dormers with Gothic

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Revival-style detailing are on one of the towers as well . Fenestration is varied, including flat-topped and round-arched forms, providing the building with an eclectic Italianate-Romanesque flavor. This has served as the seat of government of Summers County since its original construction. It was designed by F. B. Milburn (1868-1926), who designed court houses & business blocks throughout southwest West Virginia during the late nineteenth century, as well as court houses in Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas and the old Florida State House.

Date: c. 1875; 1898; 1925

1 previously-listed building, not included in the resource count

119. Ballengee Street at Second Avenue, governmental

Description: Neo-Classical Revival-style post office of brick, with a flat roof. The original building was five bays wide and five bays deep, with a centered Doric portico occupying the center-most of the original bays. In the 1960s, a 4-bay matching addition was made to the building, resulting in the existing 9-bay asymmetrical facade. The bay spacing consists of a series of slightly-recessed blind round arches, into some of which are 15/15 wood windows. Extending along the perimeter of the principal elevations is a terra cotta cornice, above which is a parapet and behind the parapet is the flat roof. It was designed under the supervision of James A. Wetmore, the prolific U. S. Treasury architect and, according to the datestone was erected under the leadership of Treasury Secretary Andrew W. Mellon.

Date: 1925 (addition, 1965-1966)

1 contributing building

120. 206 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: modern 1-story brick commercial building with gable-end orientation to the street, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

121. 208 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Former residence converted for commercial use. The front porch has been enclosed. Fenestration is flat-topped with windows set singly and in groups.

Date: c. 1900

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1 contributing building

122. 210 Ballengee, residential

Description: Property has undergone a series of unsympathetic alterations, including the addition of an enclosed second-story room over the porch. It is a modestly-detailed building with a 2-bay facade; the windows on the right side of the facade have been replaced by an oversized window unit. Only the original Doric columns of the porch remain.

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

123. 212 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Buff-colored brick American Foursquare with a hipped roof of tile penetrated by tile-roofed gable dormers with partial returns on the cornices. Broadly-overhanging eaves with stylized paired scalloped rafter tails. The corners are defined by quoins and the originally-open front porch has been enclosed, including the addition of a swan's-neck broken pediment. Most fenestration is flat-topped; two narrow round-arched single-hung decorative windows are centered on the facade. Side porch on west elevation and tall brick interior chimneys.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

124. corner Ballengee Street and Third Avenue, religious

Description: Methodist Episcopal Church, a Gothic Revival-style brick church, irregularly massed, with a three-stage square tower in the angle of the L-shaped facade. The intersecting gable roof is interrupted by gablets. Fenestration is lancet-arched, with religious art glass. The pediments of the gable ends are finished in slate. The tower includes wheel windows on the second stage and a wood belfry, recently restored.

Date: 1890

1 contributing building

125. 312 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Buff-colored brick American Foursquare has a hipped roof and a shallow centered gable on the facade. The 2-bay facade includes an offset main door on the west side with side-

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lights. Fenestration is flat-topped, with plain stone sills and lintels. Extending across the facade is a brick porch with original lattice skirting and Doric columns and a turned-spindle balustrade.

Date: c. 1912

1 contributing building

126. 314 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Substantial Neo-Classical Revival-style temple-form residence of brick with a three-bay facade dominated by a full Corinthian portico with a semi-circular lunette in the pediment. Corners are finished in corbeled brick quoins. Central-passage plan with the main door capped with a swan's-neck broken pediment and including sidelights. Fenestration is flat-topped, with decorative sash.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

127. 318 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Large residence of wood construction, vaguely Neo-Classical Revival in style, with an intersecting gable roof and a 2-story gable-roofed front-projecting section on the west side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with classically-derived heads. Extending across the facade and wrapping around the east elevation is a veranda supported by Doric columns and trimmed with a solid wood railing. Corbeled brick chimneys penetrate the roofline.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

128. 322 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Substantial vernacular house of wood, with a laterally-oriented gable roof with a center gable and a double-gallery porch resting on stone piers and supported by plain wood posts. The porch has a shallow pediment centered on the second story. In the pediment of the center gable is a double hung window; the pediments of the side gables have similar windows.. The facade includes a centered main door with sidelights and a more simple door on the second story. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1 lights, with molded heads.

Date: c. 1900

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1 contributing building

129. 408 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Vernacular wood residence, clad in insul-brick and featuring a hipped roof penetrated by a dormer on the facade. Fenestration is generally flat-topped, 1/1. Set at an angle to the main section of the house is a 2-story rectangular projecting bay, with a large single-hung window on the first story with art glass transom; above this window on the second story is a paired window unit. Extending across the main portion of the house is an open porch with Ionic columns and a bulkhead-paneled solid wood railing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

130. 410 Ballengee Street

Description: single-story vernacular cottage, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

131. 412-414 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Colonial Revival-style double house, with each side of the facade arranged in mirror image to the other, including a pedimented brick portico over each entrance bay. The upper facade is six bays in width. Fenestration is flat-topped, with Colonial Revival-style multi-light sash and original solid wood shutters. The lateral gable roof is penetrated by gable dormers, each with two 9-light single-hung windows. A brick central chimney breaks the roofline.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

132. 416 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Central-passage brick house with a three-bay facade and a centered entrance. Built on a raised foundation, a set of steps leads to a front porch which extends across the facade and is supported by square wood posts and includes a paneled bulkhead railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1.

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Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

133. 418 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house with a gable roof and is gable-end oriented to the street. The three-bay facade originally had a single door on the right side, but this opening has been modified with the duplexing of the house. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with plain surrounds. An open porch extends across the facade, supported by attenuated Doric columns and featuring a replacement wood balustrade. Modest modillions are under the eaves.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

134. 317 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof and center gable with a single-hung pedimental window. Original clapboard siding intact and recessed porch on east side of facade, with turned spindle railing and upper balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs. Large brick chimney breaks roofline.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

135. 315 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof and center gable with a single-hung pedimental window. Original clapboard siding intact and recessed porch on east side of facade, with turned spindle railing and upper balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs. Large brick chimney breaks roofline.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

136. 311-313 James Street, residential

Description: American Foursquare double house of brick, with identical facade massing for each unit. Each unit has its own separate open porch of brick and wood and sidelights are at each of the entry doors. Fenestration flat-topped throughout, with windows set singly and in pairs. Matching dormers on hipped roof.

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Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

137. 213-215 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story wood double house with a gable roof and a central forward-projecting gable-end oriented section. Corbeled brick chimneys. Broad veranda extends across the entire facade, with brick piers and battered wood posts trimmed with tiny sawn brackets. Sawn bargeboard in the perk of the gable on the facade. Non-historic shutters.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

138. 211 James Street, residential

Description: Gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, with a two-bay facade, intersecting gable roof, and a modest porch extending across a portion of the facade. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with windows set singly and in pairs. Non-historic siding.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

139. 201 James Street, commercial

Description: small, single-story lateral gable roofed brick office building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

140. northwest corner, James and Second Streets, commemorative

Description: Stone veterans' memorial consisting of three walls set at an oblique angle to each other in a general "U" shape, with a stepped parapet capping the centermost wall. Each wall terminates in a rounded column motif with ball finials. The design includes recessed panels of random ashlar stone framed within coursed rock-faced stone. An American Legion medallion of limestone caps the stepped parapet and metal plaques memorialize veterans from several wars.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing structure

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141. 100 James Street, commercial

Description: Locally-distinctive flatiron building of brick with a flat roof. The facade is of one bay, while the side elevations are 5 bays in depth. The main entrance has been altered with a modern marquee canopy. The building is sparsely ornamented; fenestration on the first story is flat-topped and on the second story flat-topped sash are set in segmental-arched openings. A minimally-detailed corbeled brick cornice extends along the parapet behind which is the flat roof.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

142. 104 James Street, commercial

Description: 2-story residential building which has been remodeled for office use and a pseudo-Colonial brick veneer has been applied to the exterior, with a loss of integrity

Date: c. 1890

1 non-contributing building

143. 106 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story wood frame residential building with a 2-bay facade, a double-gallery porch, and a flat roof. The main entrance is offset on the east side of the facade, suggesting of a side-passage interior plan. The porch features brick piers on the first story and square wood posts on the second. Fenestration is flat-topped; on the facade are oversized windows with art glass transoms on both stories.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

144. 110 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of brick with a hipped roof and projecting gable-roofed wings. On the facade one of these wings has a Palladian window in the pediment. Dominating the facade is a double-gallery porch with open balustrades and modest wood columns. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some transoms glazed with art glass. A 2-story bay window is on the west elevation

Date: c. 1890

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1 contributing building

145. 114 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood construction, 2½ stories in height with a front-facing gable roof. The facade is dominated by a double-gallery porch, also of wood, with Tuscan columns on both levels. The easternmost section of the second story porch is enclosed with a gable roof. The building's most distinctive architectural feature is the star motif with, along with spindled ornament, appears as bargeboard under the eaves of the gable on the facade.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

146. 116 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, clad in non-historic siding and capped with a laterally-oriented gable roof with interior gable-end brick chimneys of brick. Centered on the three-bay facade is a double-gallery porch supported by turned Eastlake-style posts and enclosed by a solid wood railing which likely replaced the original spindled balustrade. The main entrance and a second-story door are both centered on the facade, suggestive of a central-passage plan on both stories.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

147. 122 James Street, residential

Description: 4-bay vernacular residence with a laterally-oriented gable roof of standing-seam metal; a central chimney of brick penetrates the roofline. The facade is dominated by a double-gallery gable-roofed porch of wood, with some of the community's finest Eastlake-style trim, including turned posts, a spindled balustrade, and elaborately sawn fan brackets. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1 and on the outermost bays of the first story are oversized windows with art glass transom sash, which appear to post-date the construction of the house by at least twenty years. Paired entry doors access the first story. At least one early addition is on the southeast corner.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

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148. 200 (?) James Street, commercial (vacant)

Description: 1-story masonry former convenience store, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

149. 206 (?) James Street, religious

Description: The Second Baptist Church, this is a Colonial Revival church building of brick construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street and a square two-stage tower centered on the facade capped with a belfry with louvered sides and a Byzantine curved roof. Corners are defined by brick quoins and fenestration includes round-arched and flat-topped multi-light Colonial Revival-style sash. The main entrance is centered on the facade, in a forward-projecting section which forms the base of the bell tower. The entry includes a classically-derived frontispiece with Tuscan columns and corbeled brick beltcourses are found at various locations on the building. A faithful 1920s representation of the Colonial Revival style as it was applied to religious design, this is the home to the city's oldest African- American congregation which was established in 1878 at the Front Street home (not extant) of Henrietta Hostler. The growing congregation purchased this lot for \$35.00 and built first a frame church and then this brick church, the cornerstone of which was laid by George Jordan under the auspices of the Wiley Lodge No. 11.

Date: 1925

1 contributing building

150. 212 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood construction, with the original clapboard siding intact. Hipped roof, with gabled wall dormers. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs. An original porch with a replacement concrete block base, extends across the facade, with solid paneled bulkhead railing and hipped roof with pediment over the main door. Three-bay facade with centered entry door.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

151. 214 James Street, residential

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Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with shiplap siding and an intersecting gable roof. The facade incorporates three sections, stepped back from one another, each with a shed-roofed porch supported by turned Eastlake-style posts and with a replacement railing. A 1-story bay window is on the first story of the easternmost part of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with modest heads.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

152. 218 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular cottage dating from the early 1940s, with some elements of the Cape Cod style of design, including the laterally-oriented gable roof and dormer on the rear section. A forward-projecting section is on the east side of the facade, with paired windows on the first story and a single window above. The main entrance is in this projecting section. Fenestration is flat-topped, 6/6.

Date: c. 1941

1 contributing building

153. 220 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular cottage of brick, lacking in any significant ornament. It has a laterally-oriented gable roof and a 3-bay facade with the main entrance centered thereon. It rests on a raised foundation and has a pedimented front porch with a replacement foundation. Fenestration is flat-topped, including two large single-hung windows flanking the centered entrance on the facade. An interior brick chimney is on the west gable end.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

154. 300-312 James Street, residential

Description: "James Row," unique within the district and the largest non-public residential building in the district, this is a distinctive 12-unit row house of wood construction, with each unit having a matching three-bay, side-passage facade accessed by a long stair from the sidewalk. A continuous series of porches, supported by plain round columns and with a pediment over each entrance, extends across the entirety of this unusual building. Front-to-rear sloping shed roof and cornice with brackets and dentils. Fenestration is flat-topped and each door has

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a transom.

Date: c. 1883

1 contributing building

155. 318 James Street, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood construction, set on a foundation of stone, and capped with an intersecting gable roof. Extending across the facade is a 1-story wood porch with paneled bulkhead railing and modest round columns. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, with unremarkable surrounds. A small flat-roofed one-car garage is built against the west elevation.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

156. 320 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood clad in insul-brick, with a hipped roof and a gable on the west side of the facade. A 1-story bay window is on the west side of the facade as well, and a shed-roofed wrap-around porch extends across a portion of the east side of the facade and around part of the south side. The porch is unusually elaborate and includes East-lake trim such as turned posts with fan brackets, a lacy sawn lower balustrade, and a spindled upper balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 1/1 windows set singly and in pairs.

Date: ca. 1890

1 contributing building

157. rear, 210 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story modern commercial building of wood, residential in scale, with laterally-oriented gable roof, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

158. Rear, 210 Second Avenue

Description: 1-story modern gable-roofed concrete block storage building of wood, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

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1 non-contributing building

159. 228 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: one-bay, small-scale office building, built to house the local taxi cab service

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

160. 210 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: long time home of the local newspaper, this is a one-bay, single-story brick commercial building with a display window and main entrance through a single door offset on the south side

Date: 1926

1 contributing building

161. 314 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building of small scale, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

162. 316-320 Second Avenue; 135-139 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: the Hotel McCreery, a monumental hotel building built of brick with Neo-Classical Revival-style trim. Storefronts altered, but upper facade generally intact and original, except for the removal of balconies on the top floor. Under rehabilitation at time of survey. Fenestration flat-topped, with window units set singly and in groups, with flared lintels with keystones. Lighter-colored brick quoins define corners and a metal cornice with modillions extends around the perimeter. One of the two largest single buildings in the district (the other is the Laing-Humphreys/Elks Lodge Building one-half block to the north), this hotel was built during a time of significant growth and development in Hinton. It was owned by the Hinton Hotel Company and bore the name of James T. McCreery (1844-1925), a Confederate veteran, local entrepreneur, and president of the National Bank of Summers from 1906 until his death. The building is attributed to Washington, D. C. architect Frank P. Milburn (1868-1926) who designed state capitol buildings, court houses (including that of Summers County), and business blocks

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throughout the east.

Date: 1907

1 contributing building

163. West side Park/First Avenue, between James and Ballengee Streets, commercial

Description: modern gasoline/service station built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

164. West side Park/First Avenue, between James and Ballengee Streets, governmental

Description: The Summers County Jail, this is a 2-story temple-form Greek Revival-style building of brick with a 3-bay facade with a centered entrance. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1. On both the facade and the south elevation are pedimented porticos supported by heavy Doric columns. Interior brick chimneys penetrate the roofline. A 1-story concrete block addition is at the rear. Built as the county jail, it is significant to the political heritage of the community and the county.

Date: c. 1884

1 contributing building

165. intersection First, Union, and James Streets, commemorative

Description: The Confederate War Memorial, this is a veterans' memorial object of metal set on a stepped stone base topped with a life-sized cast iron figure of a soldier on a 4-sided pedestal. The text on the main face reads: "this monument erected in honor of American valor as displayed by the Confederate soldiers from 1861 to 1865 and to perpetuate to remotest ages the patriotism and fidelity to principles of the heroes who fought and died for a lost cause" The following text is on the other faces: "this monument is dedicated to the Confederate soldiers of Greenbrier and New River valleys who followed Lee and Jackson;" "erected in the year 1914 by Camp Allen Woodrum Confederate Veterans and Camp Bob Christian, Sons of Confederate Veterans and their friends;" "sacred to the memory of the noble women of the Confederacy who suffered more and lost as much with less glory than the Confederate soldier." Also depicted are face of Robert E. Lee, crossed sabers, a memorial wreath, and three rifles set on their butts in

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a in triangle

Date: 1917

1 contributing object

166. 100 Union Street, religious

Description: The Central Baptist Church, this is an imposing Neo-Classical Revival-style church building of brick, with a three-bay facade and a recessed entry with Corinthian columns *in antis*. The center bay terminates in a pediment within which is a semi-circular window; other fenestration is flat-topped, all with religious art glass. Molded classically-derived cornices extend around the principal elevations below the parapet of the roof. This congregation dates from 1894 and initially met at Bruce Hall, which later became the Hotel Miller. Other meeting venues included the Parker Opera House and an earlier frame church on Ballengee Street. This imposing building was first occupied by the congregation on August 9, 1925. Frank Crowther, Charleston, architect

Date: 1923-1925

1 contributing building

167. First Avenue at James Street, performance

Description: The Summers Memorial Hall, this is a 2-story brick public auditorium building with a temple-form center section flanked by flat-roofed side wings, behind which is an auditorium for public assembly. The temple form section is defined by four rectangular pilasters and the main entrance has a pedimented frontispiece surround. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light Colonial Revival-style wood sash. The interior includes a rotunda extending from the basement through the second story and an imposing, auditorium with a balcony and stage, and Art Deco lighting. Significant both architecturally and as a major cultural feature within the context of the community, the building's date stone indicates that it was built "in memory of those who served." The cornerstone was laid by the American Legion Department of West Virginia. It is also identified on the cornerstone as WPA project No. 2579.

Date: 1938

1 contributing building

168. 109 (?) Second Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular building of wood construction, presently residential but indicated on

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1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* as having been a store. Exterior clad in non-historic siding and front porch enclosed. Historic Italianate-style brackets under eaves on facade. Little ornament retained.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

169. 201 Second Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular building of wood construction, with a shallow-pitched hipped roof and a 2-story porch extending along portions of the facade and north elevation. Exterior clad in asbestos shingles. Various additions and alterations. Little architectural ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

170. 207 Second Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, clad in asbestos shingles, with a 2-story front porch. 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* indicates that the 2-story porch was in place at that time. First story of porch is open and is supported by plain posts and enclosed with a paneled bulkhead railing; second-story is enclosed with paired double-hung windows. In the pediment of the gable on the facade is sawn bargeboard. This was the home of O. Ike Keaton, who operated the Keaton Laundry at 209-211 Second Avenue, next door

Date: c. 1905

1 contributing building

171. 209-211 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Vernacular commercial building of common bond brick, with storefront altered. Upper facade features 4-bay arrangement with steel-frame windows set asymmetrically. Shallow-pitched roof with stepped parapet gable on facade, capped with tile coping. The 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Hinton notes this to have been a garage with a capacity for 40 cars. It was later Keaton's Laundry & Cleaners and Brier's Furniture and represents early auto-related vernacular design in Hinton.

Date: c. 1920

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1 contributing building

172. rear, 209-211 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story masonry storage building devoid of notable architectural ornament. The 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Hinton notes this to have been used for auto repair on the first story with a capacity for 25 cars, and to have had bowling alleys above. The building is interconnected to a complex of vernacular utilitarian buildings, including a tile building with a stepped parapet facade and a c. 1960 3-bay garage with overhead doors.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

173. 213 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Arts-and-Crafts-style cottage-like building with a laterally-oriented gable roof and forward-projecting gable dominating the facade. The gable includes paired flat-topped windows and decorative wood trim. This picturesque building was a downtown diner and represents Arts-and-Crafts-style commercial design in 1930s Hinton

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

174. 217 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Vernacular commercial building with brick facade and storefront on first story. Second story includes 3-bays of windows, flat-topped and set asymmetrically, with multi-light sash.

Date: c.

1 contributing building

175. 219 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Vernacular brick commercial building of 3 stories with facade dominated by a 3-story porch supported by 2-story brick piers. Storefronts altered. Little architectural ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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176. 315 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: 3-story vernacular commercial building of brick, with 2 storefronts on the first story flanking a centered entrance to the upper stories. Storefronts have been altered, but retain traditional window-to-wall ratio. 7-bay upper facade with flat-topped fenestration and corbeled brick banding. The roofline features a shallow stepped parapet with the word RIVERTOWN set in a masonry panel in a rectangular pediment.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

177. 317 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building, vernacular in character, with flat roof and several storefronts. Little architectural ornament. Storefronts are altered, but generally maintain traditional window-to-wall ratio. Fenestration is flat-topped throughout. Commercial on first story and residential rental above.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

178. 319 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: The Rabill Building, this is a 2-story commercial building, vernacular in character, with flat roof and several storefronts. Little architectural ornament. Storefronts are altered, but generally maintain traditional window-to-wall ratio. Fenestration is flat-topped throughout. Commercial on first story and residential rental above.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

179. 405 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: Buff-colored brick building with a storefront on the first story and the local VFW hall above. The entrance to the hall is on the north side of the facade, while the south side of the facade includes a display window and a single door accessing the interior space. The upper facade is not penetrated by any openings and terminates in a shallow stepped parapet. Built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: 1960

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1 non-contributing building

180. 407 Second Avenue, residential

Description:

Date: c.

1 contributing building

181. 411 Second Avenue, residential

Description: American Foursquare of wood, with a hipped roof and a gable on the facade offset on the south side. A brick chimney penetrates the roofline and the facade is 2 bays in width; side elevations are of 3 bays. Extending across the facade is a 1-story hipped-roof porch, supported by plain square posts and including a solid wood railing.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

182. 415 Second Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story brick commercial building built outside the period of significance of the district

1 non-contributing building

183. 419 Second Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of brick with intersecting gable roof and L-shaped facade, with the forward-projecting section gable roofed with chamfered corners. 1-story porch with plain round columns is in the angle of the ell on the north side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with stone sills and plain stone lintels. Large windows on the facade incorporate clear plate glass art glass, and the pediment of the gables are clad in asphalt shingling.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

184. 422 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, clad in asbestos shingles, with an intersecting gable roof system, with a projecting gable-roofed oriel on the right side of the facade. Open shed-roofed porch extends across facade, with turned posts, solid wood railing, and pediment offset

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over the main entrance. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, devoid of notable ornament. Centered brick chimney.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

185. 418 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, 2 stories in height, generally T-form in plan, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and projecting wing asymmetrically placed on the facade. Wrap-around veranda extend across facade, supported by Corinthian columns. Fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in groups. In the pediment of the gable end on the facade is a small single-hung window with a pedimented hood.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

186. 414 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, with some Queen Anne-style characteristics including distinctive window forms. Gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street, with a forward-projecting gable-roofed section on the right side of the facade, with stylized brackets under the eaves. Hipped-roof front porch has been enclosed with 1/1 sash, likely during the period of significance. Corbeled brick chimney.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

187. 220 Third Avenue, religious

Description: First Presbyterian Church, this is a large Neo-Classical Revival-style church building of masonry, with 5-bay temple-form facade dominated by 6 half-round Corinthian pilasters. Tympana cap the first-story entrances. Denticulated pediment on facade. Side elevations include rectangular Corinthian pilasters and round-arched fenestration with religious art glass. This congregation dates from 1873, early in the history of the community. Initial worship was held in various sites, until in 1886 a building was erected on Temple Street, which served until the subject property was erected, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Rowe. Designed by H. Rus Warne of Charleston, a student in the Beaux-Arts tradition, having studied in Paris and Rome. A Parkersburg native, he practiced in his home town only briefly before moving to

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Charleston. He became one of West Virginia's most important early 20th-century architects, and founded a firm (Silling Associates) that still exists. Two of his most interesting and unusual commissions were for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, held in Norfolk, Virginia. His Colonial Revival-style West Virginia Building remains standing in Virginia, but his Coal Column, an obelisk constructed of coal from nineteen different West Virginia seams, is gone. Other commissions of Warne's include the Boone County Court House, in Madison WV and in Charleston, the City Hall, Masonic Building (1915), and the Cabell (African-American) School.

Date: 1922

1 contributing building

188. 312 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Modest vernacular commercial building of brick, 2 stories in height, with an altered storefront on the first story and a hipped-roofed second-story porch, supported by plain iron posts and enclosed with a paneled bulkhead railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

189. 308-310 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building of brick, with two storefronts on the first story separated by a centered door leading to the second floor. Storefront altered, but retaining traditional window-to-wall ratio. Upper facade intact, dominated by a shed-roofed second-story porch with turned Eastlake-style posts and a spindle railing, accounting for one of the more elaborate porches in the central business district. Fenestration flat-topped, with plain sills and lintels. Modestly-detailed cornice

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

190. 218 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate commercial building of brick, 3 stories in height with storefront in-filled but retaining historic cast iron posts; 3-bay upper facade with flat-topped fenestration with altered window units; metal cornice

Date: c. 1890

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1 contributing building

191. 216 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate commercial building of 3 stories with the facade rehabilitated sensitively, including new, compatible wood storefront with bulkheads and transoms. 7-bay upper facade with flat-topped windows, 1 / 1, with extended sills and plain stone lintels. Extending across the roofline is a metal cornice with brackets, modillions, and small floral motifs.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

192. 200 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: 3-story Italianate commercial building of brick with altered storefront and 3-bay upper facade with segmental-arched openings and flat-topped windows. Bay spacing articulated by corbeled brick spandrels and roofline capped with cornice with small brackets and stylized floral motifs. A painted "ghost" sign extends across the facade between the third story windows and the cornice, indicating that this was the J. R. Dolan Company, purveyors of furniture and hardware.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

193. 211 Third Avenue, commercial, fraternal

Description: 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick-faced tile construction, located on a corner lot, with its southwest corner chamfered and dominated by a large semi-circular arched opening; the outside corners of this feature are trimmed with ornamental brickwork. The Third Avenue facade includes a 2-part storefront with display windows and transom sash and a four-bay upper facade with flat-topped openings infilled with T-111 and out-of-scale replacement windows. A metal cornice without notable ornament extends along the Third Avenue facade and wraps around the chamfered corner.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

194. rear, 211 Third Avenue, commercial

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Description: 2-story brick-faced tile warehouse building

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

195. 213 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate vernacular brick commercial building which includes an altered storefront on the first story and a three-bay facade above. Upper facade bay spacing is defined by corbeled brickwork. The facade terminates in a modestly-detailed bracketed Italianate cornice.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

196. 215 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate vernacular brick commercial building which includes an altered storefront on the first story and a three-bay facade above. Upper facade bay spacing is defined by corbeled brickwork. The facade terminates in a modestly-detailed bracketed Italianate cornice.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

197. 217 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate-style commercial building with a pressed metal facade; storefront has been altered from the original. The upper stories are intact and original, with 3 bays on each story, defined by paired pilasters. Other ornament on the facade includes foliated motifs and a bracketed cornice. An identification plaque is on one of the storefront pilasters, identifying this as a Mesker Brothers front, the only such pressed metal front in the historic district and the product of a prolific company from Evansville, Indiana which produced a wide variety of pressed metal architectural features. The building is significant architecturally for its position as a physically unique example of nineteenth-century mail-order catalog commercial design in Hinton. Early uses include that of the National Bank of Summers and the Fairyland Theater.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

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198. 219 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story Italianate commercial building of brick with altered storefront and original upper facade, including 3-bay massing, flat-topped windows and modest metal cornice

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

199. 221 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Italianate vernacular commercial building of brick, 2 stories in height, with flat roof, altered storefront on first story, and 3-bay upper facade with a second-story open porch accessed by a door in the centermost bay. Porch includes replacement wood balustrade and roof with scalloped rafter tails, and is supported from the ground by iron pipes and from the ceiling by turned wood posts. Corbeled brickwork on upper facade and modestly-detailed Italianate cornice with brackets extends along the roofline.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

200. 317 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular 2-story residence with facade dominated by double-gallery porch extending its entire width, set on a replacement concrete block foundation and trimmed with plain wood posts and solid wood railings on each floor. The main section of the building has a laterally-oriented gable roof with a gablet offset on the northern section. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without remarkable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

201. 319 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular residential building built in several stages within the period of significance. The main brick building is hipped-roofed, with a facade dominated by a two-story porch with the second story enclosed with paired double-hung windows to create a "sleeping" porch. Fenestration on this section is segmental-arched. Set back from the main section is a 2-story lateral gable-roofed section of wood with a three-bay facade and centered entrance.

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Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

202. 321 Third Avenue, commercial

Description: Three-story commercial building of light-colored brick with a flat roof and a double-gallery porch above the storefront on the second and third stories. Porch is cantilevered over sidewalk and upper stories include attenuated posts and solid roof railings on each floor. Each of the upper stories has a centered entry, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan for each of the apartments. Storefront altered but retains traditional window-to-wall ratio.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

203. 411 Third Avenue, religious/educational

Description: Symmetrically-massed Colonial Revival religious educational building of brick, with a 7-bay facade and 7-bay lateral elevations. Flat, unobservable roof. Main entrance is centered on the facade, featuring double wood doors and a shed-roofed hood above which is a single-hung 36-light sash. Other fenestration is multi-light in configuration. Building is sparsely detailed including some corbeled brickwork and brick quoins. The Methodist Church with which the building is associated stands immediately to the north, fronting on Ballengee Street. The Educational Building replaced two residential buildings which stood between the Church and the alley south of Ballengee Street.

Date: 1930

1 contributing building

204. 415 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Brick American Foursquare set on a parged masonry foundation and capped with a pyramidal roof with a dormer on the facade. Hipped-roofed porch extends across facade, with original lattice skirting and plain square wood posts; replacement balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, 6/1

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

205. 423 Third Avenue, residential

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Description: The local Presbyterian Church manse, this is a Colonial Revival-style brick residence with a 5-bay facade and a laterally-oriented gable roof. The main entrance is centered on the facade, indicating a central-passage interior plan; a segmental-arched pediments caps a frontispiece entrance surround. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light Colonial Revival-style sash. Exterior gable-end brick chimneys. A single-story brick wing extends northward from the north gable end.

Date: 1952

1 contributing building

206. rear, 205 Hill Street, dependency

Description: 2-story dependency of with corrugated metal exterior finish and concrete block foundation and gable roof

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

207. 205 Hill Street, educational [vacant]

Description: Lincoln School, a 2-story brick school building, Neo-Classical Revival vernacular in style, flat-roofed, with a centered entrance on the symmetrical facade and multi-light windows. In pre-integration Hinton, this was the school for African-American children. It is presently vacant.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

208. 422 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood construction, altered little from the original, including its clapboard siding and fenestration. Multiple gable d roof system penetrated by corbeled brick chimneys. A small porch is on the north side of the facade, with spindle railing and Doric columns. Fenestration is flat-topped, set singly and in pairs. In the gables on the facade are single-hung multi-light "Queen Anne"- style windows. One-story bay window on south elevation and single-story section on the rear.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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209. 418 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular T-plan house of wood, with intersecting gable roof and 1-story porch extending across the facade. The main entrance is centered in the forward-projecting bay, suggesting of a central-passage interior plan; the door has been altered with the addition of a non-historic pseudo-Colonial broken pediment. Little notable architectural ornament. Interior gable-end brick chimneys with corbeled tops. Fenestration flat-topped, with windows set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

210. 414 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, with a three-bay facade and a gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street. Fenestration is flat-topped, with window units set singly and in pairs. In the pediment of the gable is a multi-light "Queen Anne"- style window, a motif seen elsewhere in the district. One-story bay windows are on both the north and south elevations and a shed-roofed porch extends across the facade. The porch is supported by Doric columns, and it trimmed with a spindle railing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

211. 412 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, 2 stories in height, with 2-bay facade and hipped-roofed porch supported by replacement columns and featuring a spindle railing. Gable roof with gable-end orientation. Fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

212. 318 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, with a formerly-oped double-gallery porch in the angle of the ell on the facade. The first story of the porch has been enclosed but the second remains open, supported by square wood posts and enclosed with a paneled bulkhead wood railing. 2-story bay window on the south gable end. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, with

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modest molded heads. Corbeled brick chimneys punctuate the roofline.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

213. 314 Third Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, clad in vinyl siding, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with a forward-facing shorter gabled-roofed projection on the facade, creating an angled ell which contains a hipped-roofed front porch. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

214. 116 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story wood ranch-style house, built outside the period of significance of the district.

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

215. 115 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story L-shaped vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof and a shed-roofed porch in the angle of the ell on the south side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped with simple molded heads, with three vertical lights in the upper sash and a single-light sash below.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

216. 117 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: L-shaped, 2-story vernacular wood house with a double-gallery porch in the angle of the ell on the south side of the facade. The porch incorporates replacement supports and balustrade and an open wood stair leads to the second story from the north end of the porch. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1 and simply-detailed modillions are under the eaves.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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217. 119 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: American Foursquare of wood, vinyl-sided, with a 2-bay facade and hipped roof. A hipped-roofed porch extends across the facade, with modest round columns and original porch skirting. Fenestration is flat-topped, with chronologically-inappropriate non-historic shutters. 1-story gable-roofed c. 1920 garage stands immediately behind the house

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

218. 211 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: American Foursquare of brick, with a 2-bay facade and the main entrance offset on the southernmost bay. Fenestration is segmental-arched, with chronologically-inappropriate shutters. Extending across the facade is a raised porch with brick piers and plain wood columns. Some windows with art glass transoms.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

219. 213 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: This is a vernacular brick house with a hipped roof and two interior brick chimneys on the north elevation. Two-bay facade and three-bay side elevations. The original front porch has been enclosed with modern materials and a modern window, compromising the integrity of the resource.

Date: c. 1910

1 non-contributing building

220. 217 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular brick residence with a hipped roof and 2-bay facade with the main entrance offset on the southernmost bay. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 1/1 sash set singly and paired. A large window on the facade has art glass transom. The front porch is built on a raised foundation, with hipped roof and brick piers and balustrade. A double-gallery porch is located on the north elevation.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

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221. 223 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: L-shaped vernacular residence of brick, with an open wood porch extending across the facade, with wood balustrade and modest columns. A double-gallery porch is on the Temple Street (south) elevation. Windows segmental-arched, 2/2, with flat-topped sash. Hipped roof with interior chimneys of brick. It was built by the C & O as the company commissary; the property has been sensitively rehabilitated for use as a bed-and-breakfast inn.

Date: c. 1898

1 contributing building

222. 401 Fourth Street, residential

Description: irregularly-massed wood residence, with a pyramidal roof and projecting gable-roofed sections. Partial returns of the cornices on gable ends. A single-story porch extends across the facade, with a shallow-pitched pediment offset over the main entrance to the house. Porch supported by plain columns and has solid wood railing. An open second-story porch is in the angle of the L-shaped facade. Gable dormer penetrates roofline.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

223. 407 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: vernacular cottage of wood, one story in height with a shallowly-pitched pyramidal roof. An open porch, accessed by concrete steps leading from the sidewalk, has a centered pediment and extends across the facade. The porch is supported by round columns and has a solid wood railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, lacking notable ornament. A brick chimney rises along the south elevation.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

224. 411 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: American Foursquare of wood, with a hipped roof with hipped dormers and an enclosed front porch. The porch is enclosed with double-hung windows and appears to have been modified during the period of significance. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

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225. 415 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house with L-shaped facade and open porch extending across facade and wrapping around north elevation. Porch has offset pediment over main entrance. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

226. 417 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and 3-bay facade with a centered entry door. Extending across the facade is an open porch supported by four Doric columns and trimmed with a solid wood balustrade. A 1-car garage opens into the basement on the left side of the facade.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

227. 419 Fourth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood residence, with a hipped roof and 2-bay facade with the main entrance offset on the right side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 9/1 sash and modest surrounds. Extending across the facade is a hipped-roof porch of wood, with Doric columns and a solid paneled bulkhead railing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

228. 401 James Street, residential

Description: 2-story gable-roofed duplex of wood construction with hipped roof and wrap-around double-gallery porch on west and south elevations.

Date: c. 1898

1 contributing building

229. 312 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular cottage is of brick with wood shingled pediments. It has a lateral gable roof with a projecting gable section on the north side of the facade. On the south side of the

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facade is a small open porch with a gable roof, brick piers, and wrought iron railing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

230. 220 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, vinyl-sided, with an L-shaped facade. The main entrance is centered on the projecting gable-end-oriented front wing. The intersecting gable roof is penetrated by an interior brick chimney. Fenestration is flat-topped

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

231. 218 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular residence of wood, with a shallow-pitched hipped roof and a 3-bay side-passage oriented facade. A pedimented portico of recent construction shields the main door. Fenestration is flat-topped with non-historic shutters. A second-story porch is located at the right rear corner.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

232. 114 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular building of wood with an L-shaped facade with a gable roof and a hipped roof extending across most of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament. A shed-roofed addition is at the rear.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

233. 209 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house has an L-shaped facade, with a porch in the angle of the ell capped with a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof with turned posts, distinctive in the district. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with window set singly and in pairs. Partial return of the cornices in the gable ends.

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Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

234. 221 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house with a gabled roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament. A 1-story hipped-roofed porch extends across the facade, with original lattice skirting and modest wood columns.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

235. 229 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house which appears to have begun as a gable-end oriented building, to which was added a large shed dormer on the north elevation. Wrap-around veranda with replacement supports and original lattice skirting. Fenestration 1/1, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

236. 502 Temple Street, residential

Description: L-shaped vernacular house of wood with an intersecting gable roof and a double-gallery porch in the angle of the ell on the west side of the facade. The porch is supported by plain wood posts and has a replacement balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, including, on the gable-end section on the facade, a ribbon of four windows on each story. Brick chimneys penetrate the asphalt shingle-clad roof.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

237. 311 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a large non-historic addition on the south elevation which has compromised its integrity.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

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238. 315 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Brick American Foursquare resting on a stone foundation with a 2-bay facade with an entrance offset on the south side of the facade. The hipped roof is penetrated by a small dormer on the facade and fenestration is flat-topped, set on plain smooth-dressed stone sills and capped with stone lintels. Extending across the facade is a hipped-roofed brick porch with a brick balustrade and brick piers. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

239. 319 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house has a gable roof and is gable-end oriented to the street, with a hipped-roofed veranda wrapping around the facade and a portion of the north elevation. The porch rests on stone piers, retains the original lattice skirting, and has plain Doric columns and a bulkhead railing. Fenestration is flat-topped and a brick chimney penetrates the roofline.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

240. 321 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Modest wood vernacular house with a two-bay facade with the main entrance offset on the southernmost bay, suggesting of a side-passage interior plan. The laterally-oriented gable roof is clad in asphalt, fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, and a flat roofed porch extends across the facade. The porch rests on stone piers and has plain wood columns and a solid wood railing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

241. 323 Fifth Avenue, residential

Description: Vernacular house of wood, with a laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by a central chimney. The facade has a hipped-roof porch with the original skirting, square wood posts and a bulkhead railing. Paired wall dormers are on the facade.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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242. 502 Ballengee Street, residential

Description: Vernacular wood house with a laterally-oriented gable roof with a forward-projecting gabled wing on the west side of the facade. The forward gable section has chamfered corners on the first story. The facade is L-shaped in form and has two porches, each with turned posts and solid wood railings. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with window set singly and in pairs. A two-story porch is appended to the southwest corner of the building.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

243. 200 Ballengee Street, commercial

Description: Vernacular brick commercial building, rectangular in form, with flat roof. Storefront altered, but retaining historic window-to-wall ratio. Upper facade incorporates 2-bay massing; 4 bays on side elevations. Quoins on upper facade and corbeled brick trim at corners and along roofline.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

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8. Significance

The Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) meets National Register Criterion A for *politics/government, education, religion, and transportation* and Criterion C for *architecture*. Evaluating the fabric of the nominated area under this Criterion, the district's properties represent both vernacular and formally-designed architecture reflecting styles popular during the period of significance, which begins c. 1870 the date of construction of the district's earliest buildings (the Campbells-Flanagan-Murcell House at 406 Summers Street; Resource No. 38), and ends in 1954, corresponding both to the National Register fifty-year guideline and to the approximate date of construction of the latest of the district's historic resources (the former high school on Temple Street; Resource No. 88; Photo No. 20).

The National Register Criterion A significance of the district for *politics/government* is supported by the presence in the district of the previously-listed 1870s Summers County Court House (Resource No. 118; Photo 21; Fig. 4), the 1870s Summers County Jail (Resource No. 164), and the U. S. Post Office (Resource 119; Fig. 5), which dates from 1926 with a compatible 1960s addition.

Criterion A significance for *education* derives from the district's position as a long-time center for local education, evidenced by the former Hinton High School (Resource No. 88; Photo 20) and Lincoln School on Hill Street (Resource No. 207; Photo 27), a pre-integration African-American neighborhood school.

The patterns in the community's religious heritage is substantiated by several imposing churches in the district, the earliest of which is the c. 1890 Methodist Episcopal Church (Resource No. 124) at Ballengee Street and Third Avenue. It was followed in 1898 by St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Temple Street and Second Avenue (Resource No. 75; Fig 6) and by Ascension Episcopal Church (Resource No. 93), also of 1898, which was moved to its present site at Temple Street and Fifth Avenue in 1907 (Fig. 7) and was veneered in brick in 1929. In 1913 the First Baptist Church (Resource No. 70; Fig. 8) was built at 110 Temple Street, followed in 1922 by the First Presbyterian Church at 220 Third Avenue (Resource No. 187), and in 1925 by both the Second Baptist Church at 206 James Street and the Central Baptist Church at 100 Union Street (Resource Nos. 166 and 149, respectively).

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The district's association with patterns of *transportation* runs as deep as the history of Hinton itself. Long a major hub of the C & O (later the B & O) Railway, the rail yards lie just north of the district. The district's irrefutable association with transportation history is supported by the presence in the district of the C & O Freight (Photo No. 1) and Passenger (Photo No. 5) Depots (Fig. 9; Resource Nos 4 and 14, respectively) and by the Y. M. C. A. (Resource No. 13), which was built by the railroad for use by its employees who made up much of the population of the community for decades.

The National Register Criterion C significance of the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) is established by the presence in the district of buildings which reflect vernacular traditions and formal styles of architecture popular during the forty-five year period of significance. Among these style are the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Bungalow, specific examples of which are discussed in Section 7.

Additional Criterion C significance is derived from the presence in the district of buildings designed by regionally- and nationally-prominent architects. Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926) designed court houses & business blocks throughout southwest West Virginia, court houses in Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, as well as the old Florida State House. He designed the Hotel McCreery (Resource No. 162) and the Masonic Lodge (Resource No. 87).

H. Rus Warne, the architect of the First Presbyterian Church (Resource No. 187) was a student in the Beaux-Arts tradition, having studied in Paris and Rome. A Parkersburg native, he practiced in his home town only briefly before moving to Charleston where he became one of West Virginia's most important early 20th-century architects. Included among his commissions are the Boone County Court House, in Madison West Virginia and in Charleston, the City Hall, Masonic Building (1915), and the Cabell (African-American) School.

Hinton's U. S. Post Office (Resource No. 119; Fig.) is the work of the office of James A. Wetmore (1863-1940), who for forty-five years was the Architectural Supervisor of the U. S. Treasury Department and under whose supervision more than two thousand buildings were designed.³

³Henry F. Withey, FAIA and Elsie Rathburn Withey, **Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)** (1956; rpt., Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970), p. 647.

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In addition to these, Huntington architect J. B. Stewart designed the Big Four Building (Resource No. 81), Richard Bates of Huntington, was responsible for the National Bank of Summers at 201 Temple Street (Resource No. 52), and Charleston architect Frank Crowther designed the Central Baptist Church at 100 Union Street (Resource No. 166).

Hinton and the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) lie on land that was formerly owned by Isaac Ballengee.⁴ The area's first settler, Ballengee likely served in the War for Independence. He took an oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1777 and was presented with a land grant of 210 acres. He departed Botetourt County with his wife Jane to claim his land grant and first settled near the Bluestone River. Native Americans forced him away from his claim, and in 1785 he relocated to the mouth of the Greenbrier River and claimed all the land which now comprises the city of Hinton as well as the settlements of Avis and Bellepoint. The Native Americans again tried to dissuade him by burning his next home, but the stalwart Ballengee built another log house which survived until the 1940s when it was razed for the construction of the Bluestone Dam.

Isaac Ballengee lived for less than a decade on his new land, dying in 1792. He left his wife and their three sons, Isaac Jr., George, and Henry, among whom their father's land was divided. Isaac, Jr. settled in the Hinton area and built a house (Fig. 2; not extant) near where the C & O Railroad shops were eventually built. Henry Ballengee settled in the Avis area but soon sold his holdings to John "Jack" Hinton and moved west. George Ballengee located at the mouth of the Greenbrier River in what is now Bellepoint.

Early transportation arteries followed a series of Native American trails which intersected near the Ballengee/Hinton settlement. Among the more prominent trails mentioned in early accounts were the Seneca, Midland, Paint Creek, Pocahontas, Guyandotte, and Big Sandy-Tug Fork trails. The James River and Kanawha Turnpike was completed along the route of the old Midland Trail to Gauley Bridge by 1825, but the most important early roads were the Red Sulphur and Kanawha Turnpike and the Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike, both of which were completed prior to the Civil War. Other

⁴The historical narrative for Section 8 is adapted from "Hinton: A Historic & Architectural Survey," for which a complete citation appears in the Bibliography.

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roads in Summers County followed the aforementioned Native American trails. Prior to the construction of the railroad in the early 1870s, these trails were the principal thoroughfares into and out of the New River country. Road improvement into and out of the Hinton area was slow, principally due to the rough terrain and sparse population. With the arrival of the railroad and the completion of the Court House, roads to the county seat began to improve to permit the railroad and the city to be more accessible.

Due to the poor roadways, river transportation along the New and Greenbrier Rivers played a role in the early history of Hinton, and the various waterways were the main source of shipping freight, logs and lumber to other parts of the county. Early accounts of the area reference the use of the river for floating produce on rafts or batteaux which were were operated in packs, hauling lumber, staves, tanbark and other provisions. Batteaux were also used to carry materials down the Greenbrier River from White Sulphur Springs for the construction of the C & O Railway, which eventually put river transportation out of business. Other types of river transportation on the New River included a steamboat, the "Cecelia," built in 1878 in an ill-fated scheme designed to provide transportation between Hinton and Bull Falls, and a sailboat, the "Black Hawk," built at Hinton by Captain Frank Dennis, the sailor-brother of Maryland Senator George Dennis. Both of these ventures were short-lived. The "Cecelia" sank near shore, close to the ferry landing in Avis, and Captain Dennis sold out his properties and moved west.

The oldest and most useful of water transportation was the ferry, used to move people, vehicles and livestock from one side of the river to the other. Many ferries crossed the New River, including Pack's Ferry at the mouth of the Bluestone which led to the Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike, two ferries at Hinton, one at Meadow Creek, Patrick's Ferry at the mouth of the Greenbrier, and Richmond's Ferry at the mouth of Laurel Creek. Soon after the completion of the Hinton Toll Bridge in 1906, the ferries in the Hinton area were forced out of business.⁵

For the first seven decades of the nineteenth century, little development occurred in the area that would be come Hinton. When Summers County was formed in 1871, only two houses stood in

⁵The 1906 toll bridge is not extant, but its tollkeeper's house (Resource No. 44) stands at the east end of the present bridge at the western edge of the district.

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the Hinton/Avis area, the Ballengee house in Hinton and the John Hinton house in Avis. By the early 1870s, only six families lived in the area but all would change when Hinton was chosen as a major terminal yard for the C & O Railway's main line.

The cultural and economic history of Hinton and the historic district are linked inextricably to that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.⁶ The Virginia legislature had envisioned a canal system leading from Richmond to the Ohio River, a system to rival the Erie Canal. The Virginians' canal dream went unfulfilled, but Baltimore entrepreneurs created the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which was began 1828 and was completed to Wheeling (then in Virginia) on the Ohio River in December, 1852. While the B & O was working its way west, in 1836 the Louisa Railroad was incorporated, becoming the first of a group of successor organizations which eventually led to the incorporation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Over the next decades, including the disruption of the Civil War, the operation changed named several times until emerging as the C & O in 1867, named to indicate the transportation link between eastern Virginia and the Ohio River commerce.

Progress was satisfactory in the railroad's Kanawha and Western sections, with the road completed to Charleston from the Ohio by December, 1871 and to Kanawha Falls the following year. The Greenbrier Division had the task of building the 6,500-foot Big Bend Tunnel through Big Bend Mountain east of Hinton, which was not completed until May, 1872. The line was officially opened for business in March but it was not until September that the road was formally turned over to the C & O Transportation Division for operation.

On November 6, 1871 lands of Isaac Ballengee, Jr. were sold at public auction to the C & O Railway Co. for \$3,600. A town was platted into 178 building lots (Fig. 1) and early in 1873 the railroad conveyed all of the property except five lots and the land needed for railroad operations to the Central Land Co. for \$12,000. Hinton's original plan consisted of five named streets⁷ running roughly northeast to southwest and parallel to the railroad trackage and nine numbered streets (later changed

⁶Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society website <http://www.cohs.org/history/history.htm>

⁷Front, Summers, Temple, Ballengee, and Pack (later James) Streets.

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to "avenues") perpendicular to the named streets.⁸ The groundwork was laid for the development of the new community and the Central Land Company began to sell lots; corner lots sold for \$300 and mid-block lots for \$250. From the beginning, the population grew, adding as many as 300 persons in one year.

Much of the early railroad freight in and out of Hinton was agriculture-based, including lumber, hay, corn, potatoes, bacon, butter, and wool. However, during the 1888-1900 presidency of M. E. Ingalls the C & O set out to build its coal traffic. In the 1890's the railroad began to build feeder branches up the larger New River tributaries to tap rich coal fields, a venture apparently spurred by rival railroads which were entering and developing the coal fields of southern West Virginia. The C & O discovered the relationship between coal and profit and the economic strength of the railroad and Hinton was assured for decades.

Lumber, too, played a significant role in the fortunes of Hinton and the C & O. In the 1880's the demand for coal and lumber stimulated the West Virginia economy, and Hinton was profoundly influenced by the timber boom. Branch railway lines were extended into the virgin forests to provide access to this vast resource. The railroad, of course, through its expanding network of trunk lines, provided easy access for delivery of materials from and to eastern markets. Large companies were formed to exploit the untapped resource and in a few decades produced literally billions of board feet of lumber in an operation which cut virtually all of the stands of virgin timber in the state.

Returning to the history of the community and the Hinton Historic District, according to a 1908 county history, the earliest buildings erected in the new town were along Front Street.⁹ A c 1876 map of the new community corroborates this, indicating a concentration of early buildings on Front Street, some on Summers and Temple Streets, and a scattering of buildings beyond. The community's earliest businesses included the stores of John and Silas Hinton and a Mr. Tomkies (established in 1872

⁸ Portions of First (also known as Park) through Fifth Streets/Avenues are in the district.

⁹ James H. Miller, *History of Summers County* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Co., 1908).

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and 1874, respectively) in the settlement of Avis,¹⁰ adjacent to and southwest of Hinton. Other early businesses included the Ridgeway Saloon (1873), which was located in the Hinton House, the town's earliest hotel, at Third Street and Front Street; and the Burke Prince store and Post Office (1876) and the Price store (1873), both on Front Street. None of these are extant.

Hinton's growth was temporarily set back by a major flood in 1878, but the community rebounded and in 1880 the fledgling settlement was incorporated with W. R. Benedict serving the first of three terms as mayor. The first few years of incorporated history saw the development of city government facilities and services including a city hall (not extant), a jail (Resource No.164), a water system, and a school system.

The educational history of the community dates to 1873 when C.L. Ellison won an election for County Superintendent. At that time Hinton had no public school house, and one of the first acts of the board was to rent a building. Eventually the first of several school buildings were built on Temple Street; the earliest part of the present school building (Resource No. 88) was completed in 1954 at the end of the period of significance of the district. Lincoln School (Resource No. 207) was built on Hill Street in the 1920s for the community's African-American student population, and a bequest from Pittsburgh steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, enabled the construction of a public library (Resource No. 97) in 1912 behind the high school.

The C & O shops were completed in 1892 and included a substantial roundhouse with seventeen engine stalls and a car repair shop holding forty cars. The operation employed 540 men and infused into the local economy an average monthly payroll of \$84,000. In addition to the shops and roundhouse, the C & O built freight and passenger depots (Resource Nos. 4 and 13) and in 1891 a YMCA (the original YMCA burned and was replaced by a new facility (Resource No. 13) in 1911.

The growth and maturity of the community is also reflected in the rise of organized religion in Hinton, which dates to the earliest years of the community. Several substantial church buildings in

¹⁰This settlement was named for John Hinton's wife, Avis. It is part of the incorporated city of Hinton but is outside the district.

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the district reflect the spiritual history of the district. The First Baptist Church was established in 1872. The original building for the church was constructed in 1877 on land donated by the Central Land Company. The Methodist and Presbyterian congregations also used this building until they could build churches of their own. The present First Baptist Church (Resource No.70) dates from 1913. The local Methodist Episcopal Church was also formed in 1872; the congregation first used the public school building until a permanent house of worship was completed in 1876. The present brick church (Resource No.124) was built in 1890. In 1873 the First Presbyterian congregation was formed, meeting first in the Court House and later in a school building. The present Neo-Classical Revival-style church (Resource No. 187) dates from 1922.

The Second Baptist Church--the oldest African-American congregation in Hinton--was organized in a private home in 1878. Encouraged by a rapidly growing membership, the church acquired its present location on James Street for \$35.00. A frame church building was dedicated in 1881 and was used until the 1926 completion of the present Colonial Revival-style church (Resource No. 149).

Roman Catholics organized St. Patrick's Parish in 1874 and in May of that year acquired a lot at the corner of Temple and Second streets from the C & O for \$100. The present Gothic Revival-style church (Resource No. 75) replaced a small frame building in 1898.

Hinton's Episcopalians formed a church in 1874 and in the spring of 1881 a building was completed on the corner of Temple Street and Third Avenue, the present location of the Big Four Building. In 1897, the building was destroyed by a tornado and its replacement (Resource No. 93) was completed in 1898. In 1907, the church was moved two blocks eastward to its present location at the corner of Temple Street and Fifth Avenue; in 1929 the exterior of the church was clad in a brick veneer.

The Central Baptist Church was organized in 1894 and occupied several venues before the present Neo-Classical Revival-style church (Resource No. 166) was completed in 1925.

By the early years of the twentieth century, a sewer system and an electric company had been added to Hinton's growing repertoire of public services. The city's cultural enlightenment had been addressed somewhat by Col. Joseph Parker who built an opera house (not extant) by the mid 1880s,

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and a new brick high school which opened for the 1893-1894 school term. The Bank of Hinton opened in 1887 at the corner of Third Avenue and Temple Street. In 1895 the National Bank of Summers (Resource No. 63; Fig 10) opened on the opposite corner of Third and Temple. The wholesale operations of the Hinton Grocery Co. began in 1892 and in 1901 consolidated with the New River Grocery Company, whose historic warehouse (Resource No. 5; Fig. 11) is in the district.

The twelve years between 1895 to 1907 saw a building boom reflecting the early prosperity of Hinton and its citizens. The Hinton Marble Works (Resource No.8; Fig. 12) was established in 1895 by R. E. Noel who is best remembered for his 1901 monument to the Confederate Soldiers of Monroe County in Union. Various substantial business blocks replaced the earlier store buildings: the Plumley building was erected in 1895; the Jones Building dates from 1895; Tomkies mercantile building on Third Avenue was erected in 1895; the Rose building(not extant; burned and replaced by a parklet, Resource No. 80) was built in 1897; the Hinton Hospital was opened in 1899 by Dr. O. O. Cooper and early in the twentieth century two other hospitals, Bigony's and Holly's were opened--none are extant; the Richmond store in Avis opened in 1900; the Dolan Hardware (Resource No.192) opened in 1900 on Third Avenue; the Hinton Hardware Company was established in 1901 and the Ewart-Miller Building (Resource No. 105) on Ballengee Street was completed in 1905 as a professional office building. Citizens Bank, the Elks Lodge and Laing, Humphries & Co. shared a major corner property (Resource No.74) completed in 1907 at Second Avenue and Temple Street. Two of the districts other large buildings were completed in 1907 and 1908, respectively. The five-story Hotel McCreery (Fig. 13; Resource No. 162) was built at Ballengee and Second Streets and the four-story Big Four Building (Fig. 14; Resource No. 81), at Third Avenue and Temple Street was completed by the four major railroad workers' organizations, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Other notable events during these years of growth included the arrival of the first automobile and the opening of the Hinton Toll Bridge over the New River, both in 1906. In 1907 and 1908 several fires occurred in the downtown, damaging a number of the city's leading commercial properties. In 1908 street-paving in the downtown began, using paving bricks for the cartways and concrete for gutters and curbing.

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After the major building boom which ended with the 1908 building season, construction proceeded at a somewhat slower pace, although additional major buildings were erected through 1934. The Lilly Building and the Fox Building on Second Avenue and the Bowling-Haynes Building on Ballengee Street were completed in 1910, the Carnegie Library (Resource No. 97) in 1913, the Hinton Post Office (Resource No. 119) on Ballengee Street and the Hinton Daily News Building (Resource No. 169) on Second Avenue in 1926, the Ritz Theatre (Resource No. 103) on Ballengee Street in 1929 and the Memorial Building on First Avenue (Resource No. 167) in 1938 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

When the first building boom waned in 1908 the population of Hinton was about 6,000, a figure which by 1925 had grown to more than 8,800. The railroad remained the driving force of the community and the exploration of the coal fields along the New River kept the trains rolling and the economy of Hinton stable into the years following World War II. In the 1950's, however, changes in coal mining technology, the working out of some of the older mines, the abandonment of coke-making, and the conversion of locomotive power from coal-powered steam to diesel, all drastically altered the socio-economic life of Hinton. The C & O laid off hundreds of workers who had been specialists in maintenance of steam engines, and the population declined significantly. The shops and roundhouse were demolished and little remains beyond the depots and tracks as a reminder of Hinton's heyday as a rail center.

The Bluestone Dam, a flood control/recreation project completed in 1949, along with the Bluestone Public Hunting and Fishing Area and Bluestone State Park, have brought some reinvigoration to the Hinton economy. Other important tourism-related factors for the present city of 5,000 are the development of Pipestem State Park and the New River Gorge National River, both of which attract an influx of travelers to the historic community.

Viewing the Hinton Historic District (Boundary revision) in the context of other similar resources, The Thurmond Historic District in Fayette County, is another New River community whose history is linked to the C & O Railway. Thurmond bears the name of W. D. Thurmond, the town's original proprietor, and developed as a linear district along the river with comparatively modest architecture and only three or four house types, unadorned and lacking in any flamboyance or preten-

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sion. Fayetteville, also in Fayette County on the New River plateau, has a period of significance beginning thirty years earlier than that of Hinton, and ending a decade and one-half earlier. The Fayetteville Historic District owes its existence to its location on an early turnpike, while Hinton is linked inextricably to the railroad. Containing about 185 buildings, Fayetteville is significantly smaller than Hinton. Also, its distinction is partially owed to associations with Civil War events, and was occupied both by Confederate and Union troops during the conflict. Fayetteville is small-town county seat with two- and three-story brick and stone commercial buildings and residences reflecting primarily Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style design tenets. Hinton differs from these communities in several instances. First, it is considerably larger than either of the other two districts and contains a significantly larger diversity of residential and commercial buildings spanning the entire 1870-1954 period of significance. Hinton's commercial district is built on a far grander scale than is either Fayetteville or Thurmond, with buildings such as the Hotel McCreery, the Big Four Building and the Citizens Bank/Elks/Laing Humphreys Building towering over the commercial resources in the other districts. While Hinton can claim no historic stone buildings as can Fayetteville, Hinton's repertoire of domestic design is much more complex, including vernacular workers' housing along side of high-style managers homes.

Summarizing, the Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision) is a locally-significant southeastern West Virginia historic district containing domestic, commercial, and institutional architecture and one historic commemorative object. The district retains integrity and reflects on a local level the patterns of education, religion, transportation and politics/government; architecturally, the district contains locally-distinctive examples of many of the styles of design which were popular during its c.1870-1954 period of significance.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Union Street and an unnamed alley south of James Street, then easterly along the north curbline of said unnamed alley c. 140' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the lot containing Lincoln School (Resource No. 207); then southerly along the western lot line of the lot containing Lincoln School (Resource No. 207) c. 100' to the northern curb line of Hill Street; then easterly along the northern curbline of Hill Street c. 80'; to the southeast corner of the lot containing Lincoln School (Resource No. 207); then northerly along the eastern lot line of the lot containing Lincoln School (Resource No. 207) c. 100' to the northern curbline of an unnamed alley; then easterly along the northern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 220' to the western curb line of Fourth Avenue; then northerly along the western curbline of Fourth Avenue c. 100' to the northern curbline of James Street; then easterly along the northern curbline of James Street c. 80' to the rear lot line of 401 James Street (Resource No. 228); then northerly along the rear lot lines of the properties facing Fourth Avenue c. 90' to the northern curbline of an unnamed alley; then easterly along the northern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 190' to the southeast corner of the lot containing 502 Ballengee Street (Resource No. 242); then northerly along the rear lot lines of the properties facing Fifth Avenue c. 450' to the rear lot line of the property containing 502 Fifth Avenue (Resource No. 5); then easterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Commercial Street c. 400' to a point; then northerly c. 150' to a point corresponding to the extension of the north curbline of Front Street; then westerly along the northern curbline of Front Street c. 1,000' to a point opposite the intersection of Second Avenue and Maple Street; then southwesterly along the railroad tracks c. 150' to the northwest corner of the former C & O Passenger Depot (Resource No. 14); then southeasterly c. 80' to the top of the bank at the end of Summers Street; then southwesterly along the top of the bank overlooking the railroad tracks c. 500' to the northeast curbline of Bluff Street; then southeasterly along the northeast curbline of Bluff Street c. 120' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the lot containing the Central Baptist Church (Resource No. 166); then southwesterly c. 175' along the northwest curbline of Park Avenue to the southwest corner of the lot containing the Central Baptist Church (Resource No. 166); then northeasterly along the southeast lot line of the Central Baptist Church (Resource No. 166) c. 175' to the southwest curbline of Union Street; then southeast along the northeast curbline of Union Street c. 100' to the place of beginning.

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JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of this nomination consist of the downtown area of the city of Hinton and the immediately adjacent historic residential neighborhood, as well as contiguous extant resources from the city's association with the railroad erected during the c. 1875-1954 period of significance. The boundaries modify only slightly those of a 1983 historic architectural survey and the original 1984 National Register nomination, and were redrawn to include a historically-African American neighborhood school immediately adjacent to the original district.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All Photographs:

Hinton Historic District (Boundary Revision)
Summers County, West Virginia

Photographer: David L. Taylor

Date: 2004

Negatives filed at: West Virginia SHPO
Charleston, West Virginia

1. C & O Freight Depot (Resource No. 4), looking southwest
2. C & O Boarding House (Resource No. 34), looking east along Summers Street
3. Streetscape, Fourth Avenue at Summers Street, looking north, with large Dutch Colonial revival-style house (Resource No. 39) in foreground and former C & O Commissary (Resource No. 221) in background
4. Former C & O Commissary (Resource No. 221), 223 Fourth Avenue, looking southeast; it is now a bed-and-breakfast inn
5. C & O Passenger Depot (Resource No. 14), northeast perspective looking southwest across tracks
6. Streetscape, 100 block of Summers Street, north side, looking northeast, showing the row of adjacent repetitive houses built on speculation in 1897 by Azee Ford, the first president of the First National Bank of Hinton
7. 100 block Temple Street, looking northwest
8. 1920s apartment house at 121 Temple Street (Resource No. 54), looking north

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9. Streetscape, south side, Temple Street, looking across intersection of Second Avenue, with the steeple of St. Patrick's Church in the background.
10. Streetscape, north side Temple Street, 200 block, with former National Bank of Summers building (Resource No. 56) in foreground, showing commercial character of this part of the district
11. Flanagan Building, 223 Temple Street (1906; Resource No. 60), looking northeast and showing locally-distinctive Art Deco-style storefront installed in 1929
12. Streetscape, east side Third Avenue at Temple Street, with the National Bank of Summers (Resource No. 63) in the foreground
13. Streetscape, Temple Street, looking west with the steeple of St. Patrick's Church (Resource No. 75) on the left
14. Streetscape, temple Street, looking west from Fifth Avenue, with Ascension Episcopal Church (Resource No. 93) on right.
15. Streetscape, Third Avenue, looking north, with Big Four Building (Resource No. 81) in background
16. Streetscape, Second Avenue, with the side of the Hotel McCreery (Resource No. 162) on the left and the Citizens Bank/Laing Humphries/Elks Lodge Building (Resource No. 74) in the background
17. Citizens Bank/Laing Humphries/Elks Lodge Building (Resource No. 74), Second Street facade, looking northwest
18. Ballengee Street (unopened), 100 block, looking northeast with 101 Ballengee Street (Resource No. 114) in the foreground

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19. Streetscape, Ballengee Street, north side, looking northwest with the Ritz Theater (Resource No. 103) in the center and the Hotel McCreery (Resource No. 162) in the background
20. Former Hinton High School at intersection of Temple Street and Fourth Avenue, looking southeast up Fourth Avenue
21. Streetscape First Avenue, with Summers Memorial Building (Resource No. 167) in foreground and previously-listed Summers County Court House (Resource No. 118) in background
22. Confederate Veterans' Monument (Resource No. 165) with Central Baptist Church in background, looking southeast
23. Streetscape, James Street, south side, looking southeast from Union Street
24. 114 James Street (Resource No. 145). Looking south and showing distinctive exterior finishes, double-gallery porch, etc.
25. Second Baptist Church (Resource No. 149), James Street, looking southeast; Lincoln School (Resource No. 207) is visible in the background
26. Streetscape, Third Avenue, looking north from James Street, with Presbyterian Manse in foreground, and M. E. Church Education Building and church steeple in background
27. Lincoln School (Resource No. 207), southwest perspective looking northeast
28. Streetscape, west side Fourth Avenue, looking north from James Street, with 422 Fourth Avenue (Resource No. 208) in foreground
29. Streetscape, east side Fourth Avenue, looking north from James Street

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30. Carnegie Library (Resource No. 97), looking northeast

31. Streetscape, east side Fifth Avenue at Ballengee Street, looking south

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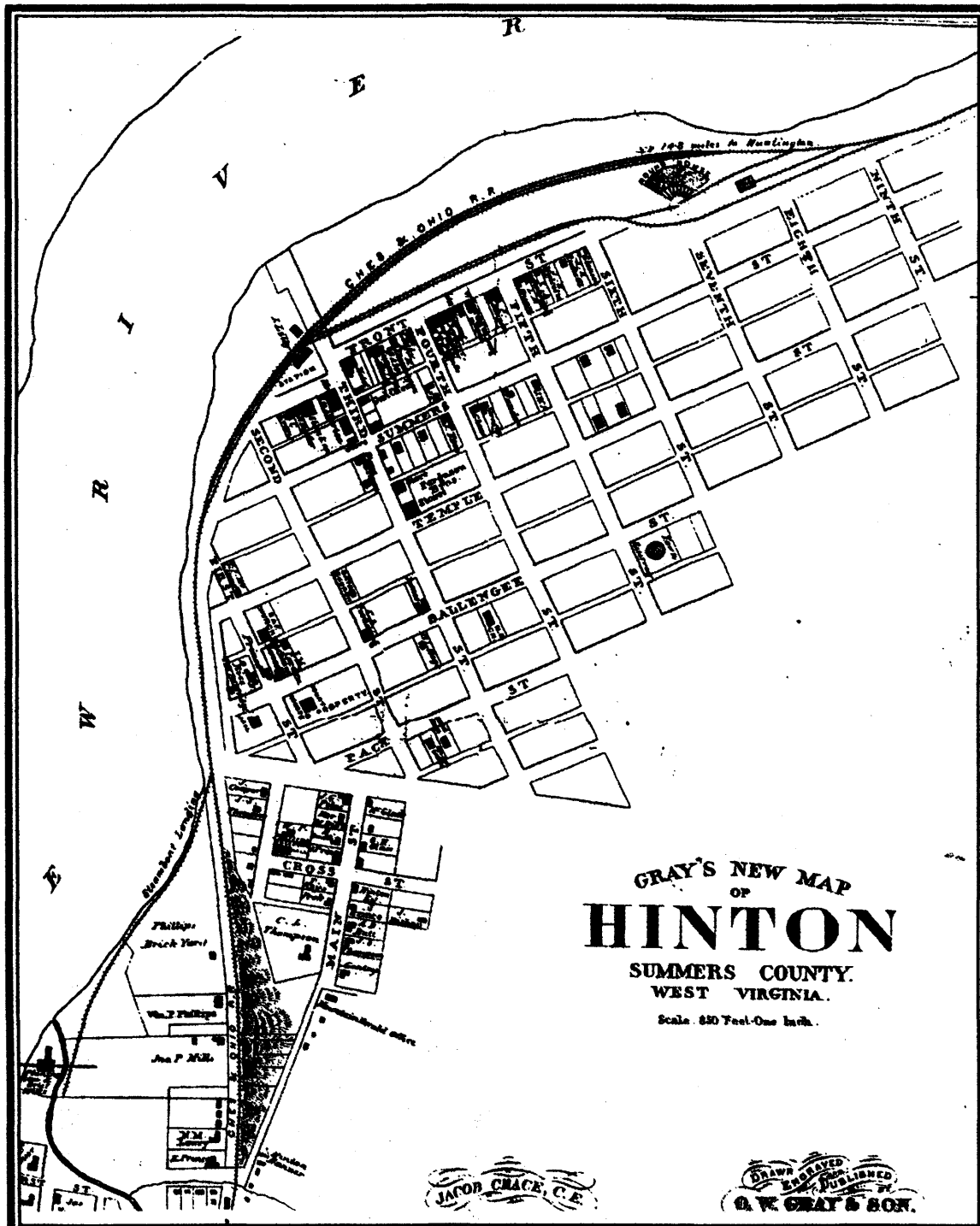


Fig. 1 Above is the map of Hinton which was produced c. 1875 by O. W. Gray and Son from the survey of civil engineer Jacob Chace

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Fig. 2 The Isaac Ballengee, Jr. log house stood in the area eventually occupied by the C & O Railway yards.

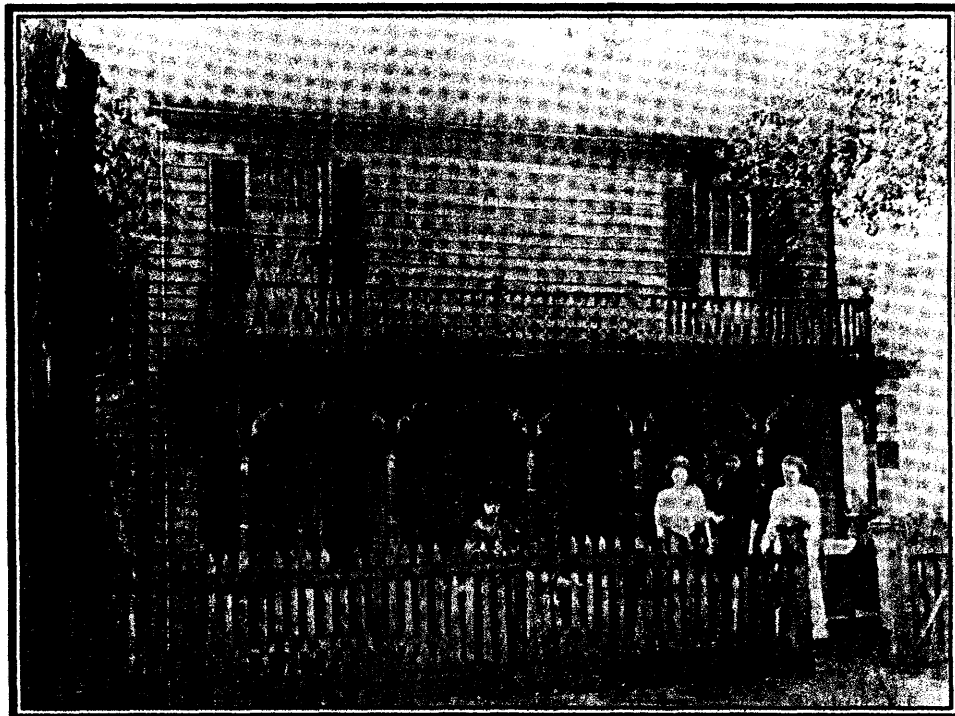


Fig. 3 The community's second-generation of houses—after log buildings—included modest vernacular houses such as this one which stood on the present side of the community's library (Resource No. 56).

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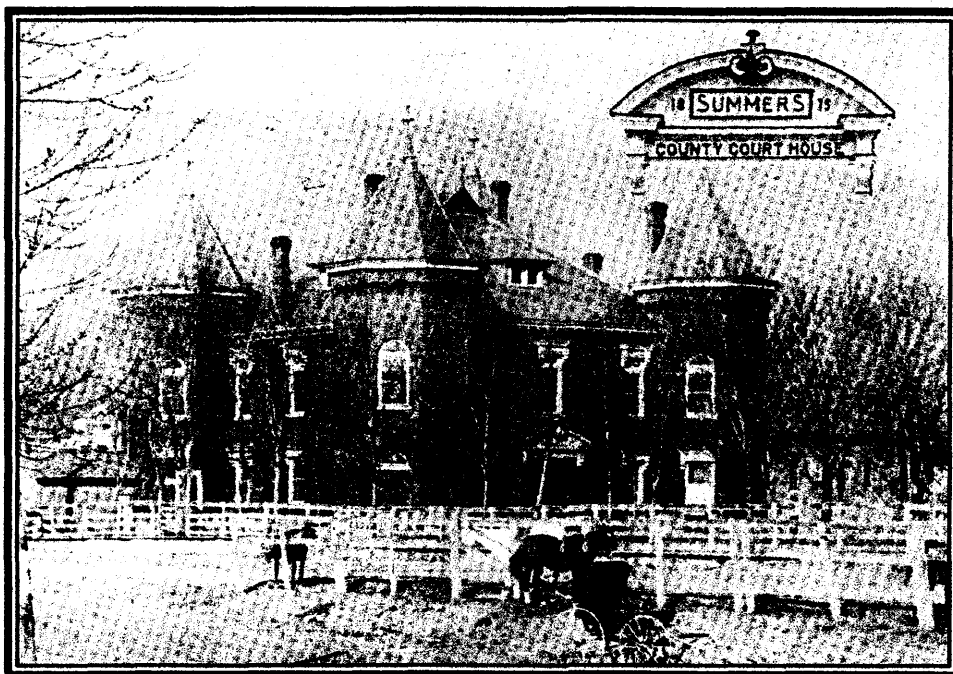


Fig. 4 The Summers County Court House (Resource No. 118) appears above in a view taken not long after its initial 1875 construction. [Steven Trail Collection]

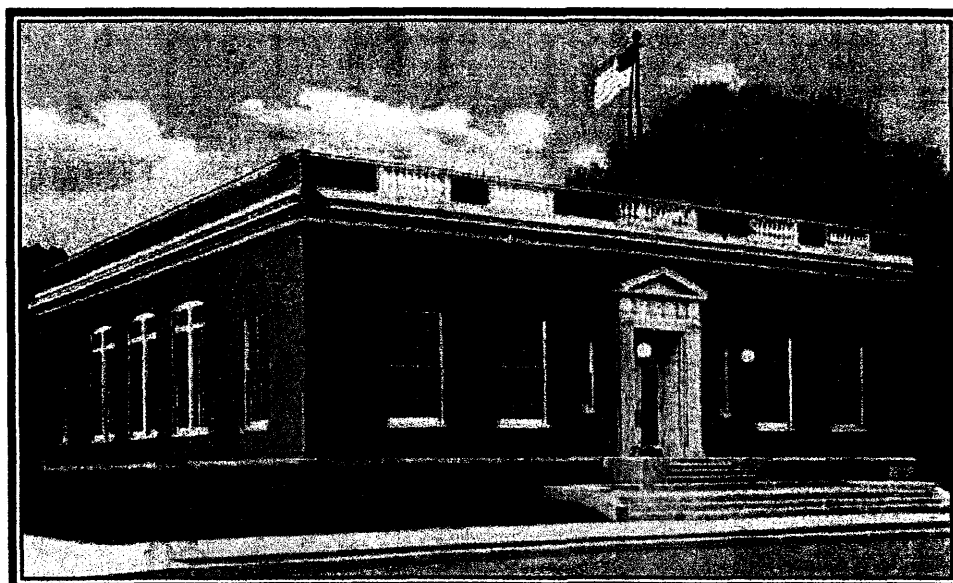


Fig. 5 Built from designs by U. S. Treasury Department Supervising Architect James A. Wetmore, the Post Office (Resource No. 119) was completed in 1925 and is shown above in a post card view from that time. In the 1960s, a compatible addition was constructed on the right side.

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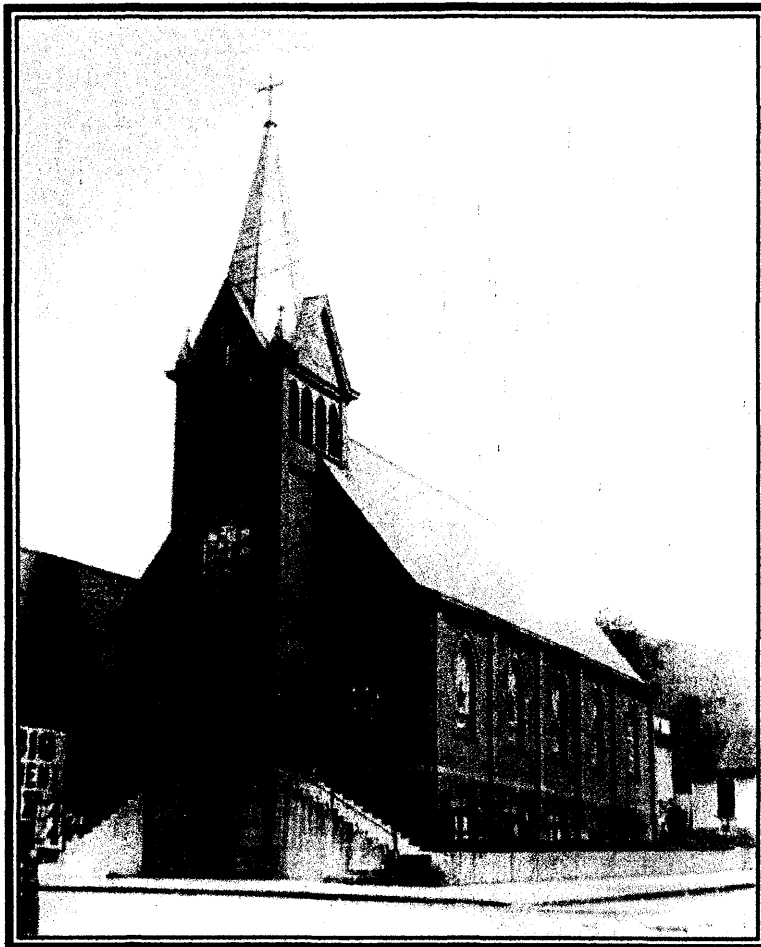


Fig. 6 An early photo of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (Resource No. 81) shows the building before the Rectory was constructed at the rear. [Steven Trail Collection]

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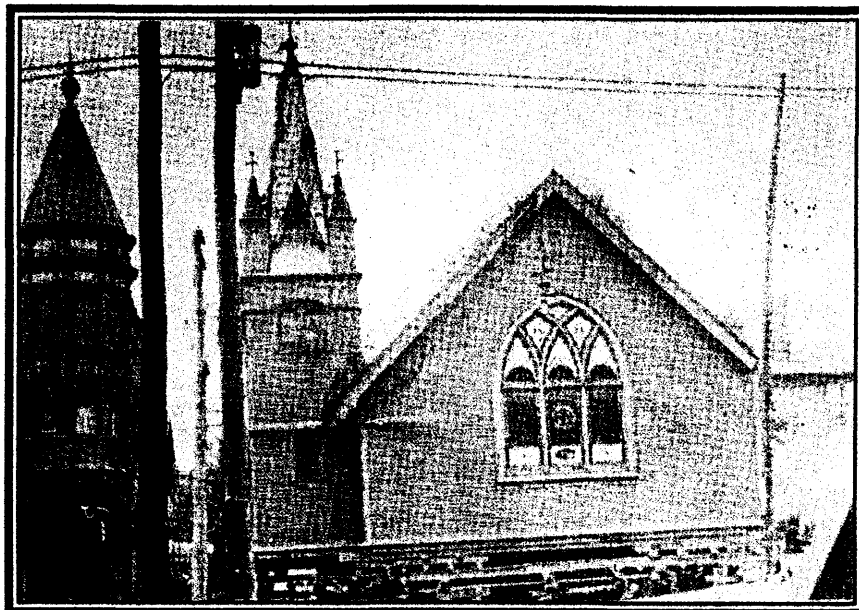


Fig. 7 The Ascension Episcopal Church (Resource No. 93) in 1907 as it was being moved past the National Bank of Summers with the octagonal oriel (Resource No. 63) [Steven Trail Collection]

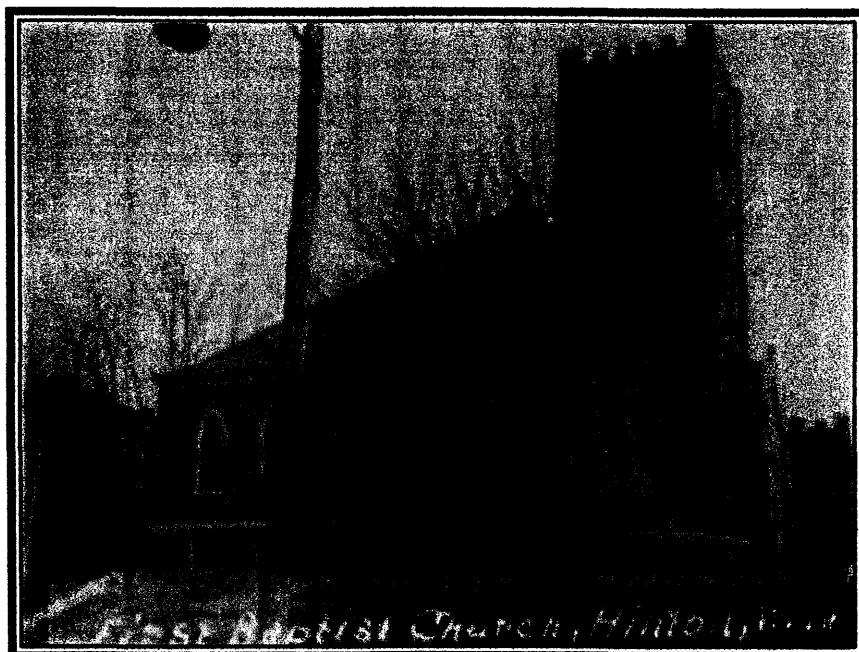


Fig. 8 The First Baptist Church (Resource No. 70) as originally constructed, prior to the construction of a compatible addition on the right side [Steven Trail Collection]

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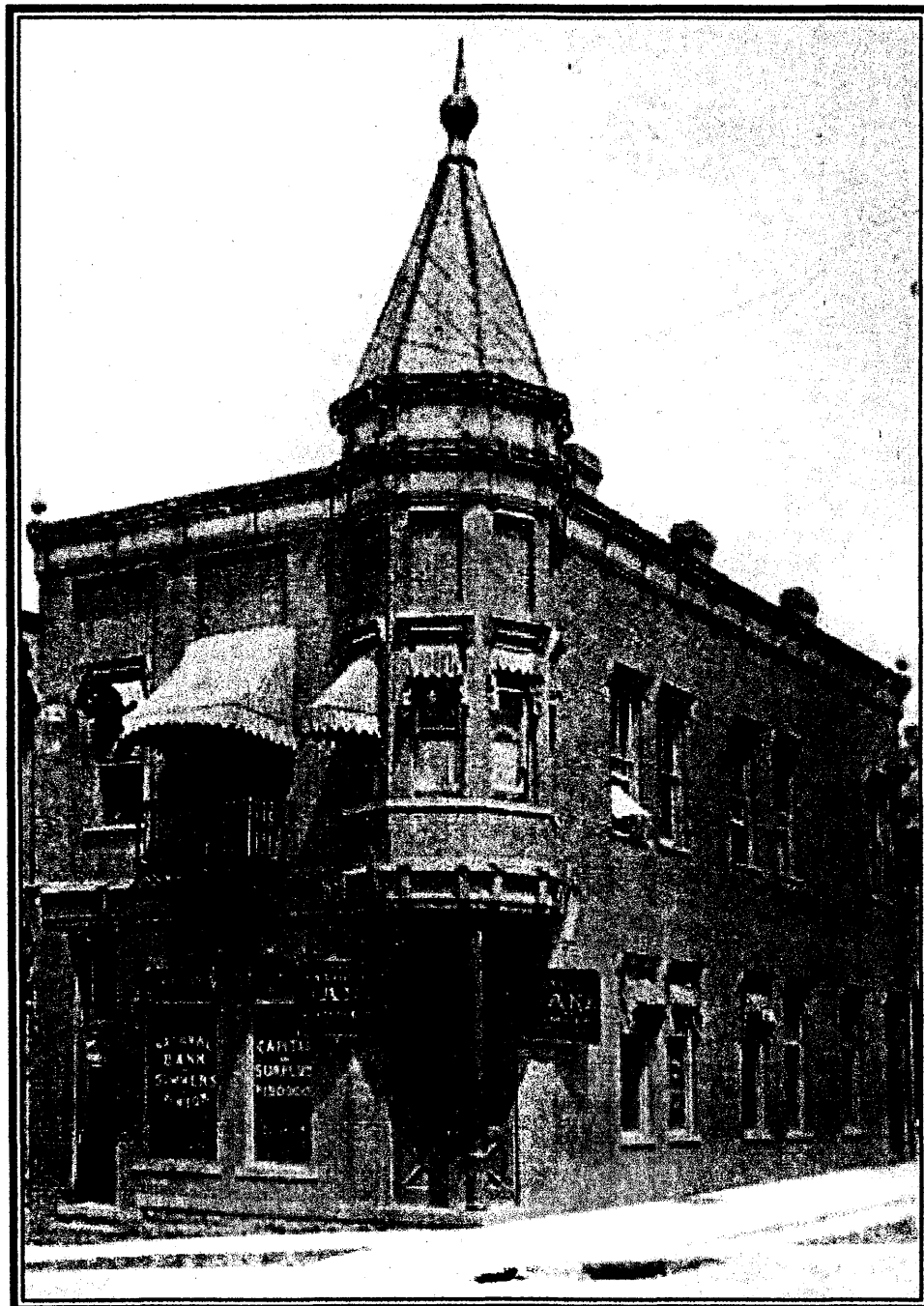


Fig. 10 The National Bank of Summers occupied this Queen Anne-style commercial building (Resource No. 63) at the corner of Temple Street and Third Avenue. [Steven Trail Collection]

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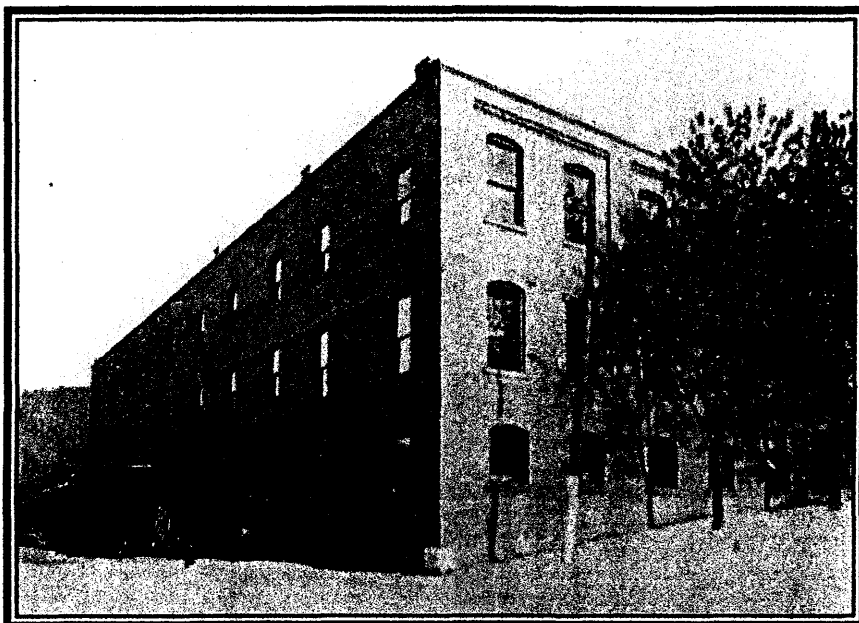


Fig. 11 Under the leadership of directors J. H. Jordan, H. Ewart, G. A. Miller, D. M. Meador, J. A. Parker, O. O. Cooper, and R. H. Arnott, the New River Grocery Company built this substantial warehouse (Resource No. 5) adjoining the C & O Freight Depot. [Steven Trail Collection]

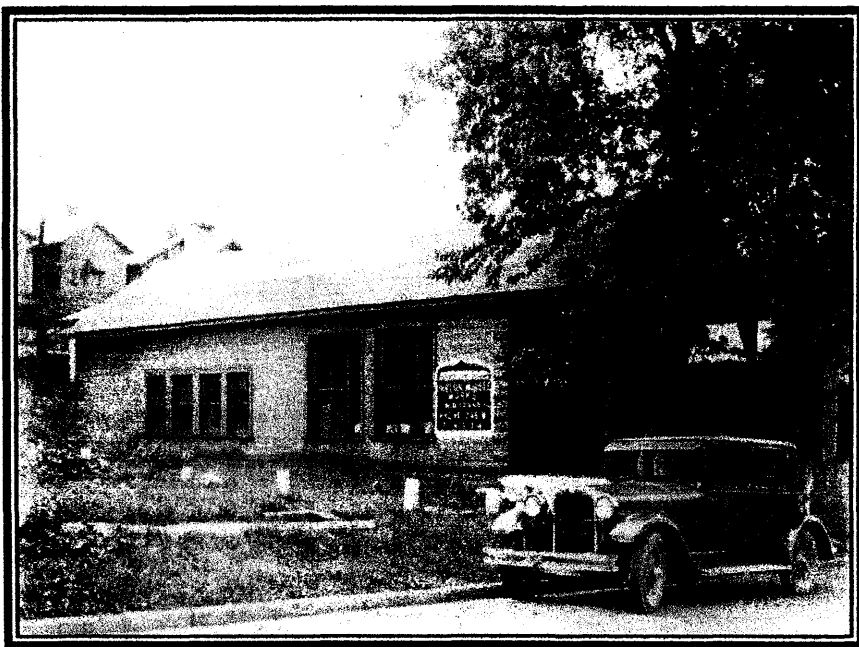


Fig. 12 The Hinton Marble Co. building (Resource No. 8) on Maple Street appears above in a 1920s photo [Steven Trail Collection]

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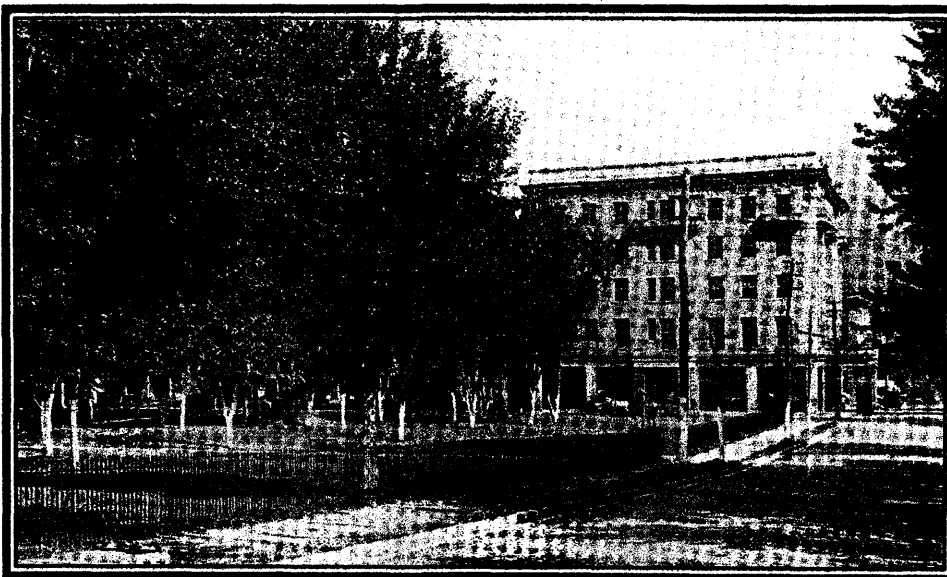


Fig. 13 The Hotel McCreery (Resource No. 162) appears in two views, the one above during construction and below in a c. 1915 post card view [Steven Trail Collection]

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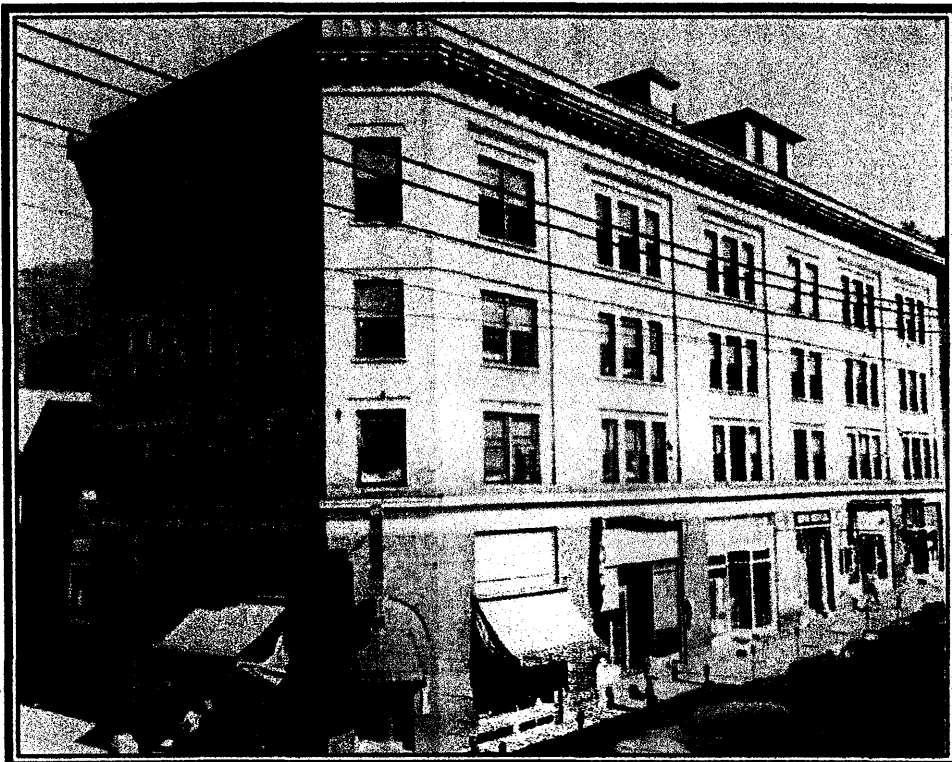
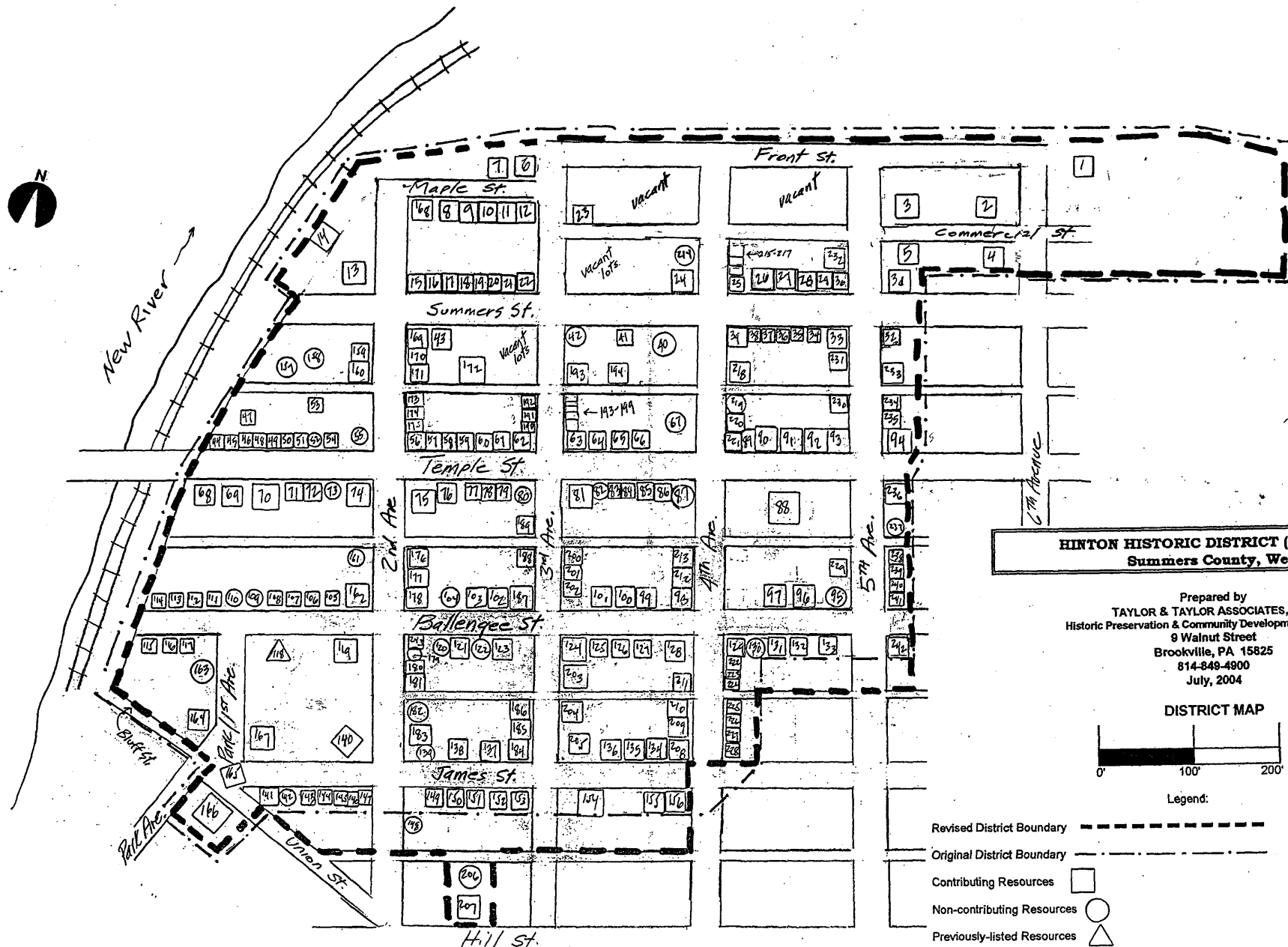


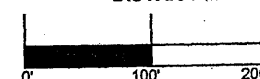
Fig. 14 The Big Four Building (Resource No. 81) appears above in a post card view showing the architect's rendering of the building and below in a 1940s photo dating from the time it was occupied by the Hinton Hospital [Steven Trail Collection]



HINTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (Boundary Revision)
Summers County, West Virginia

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814-849-4900
July, 2004

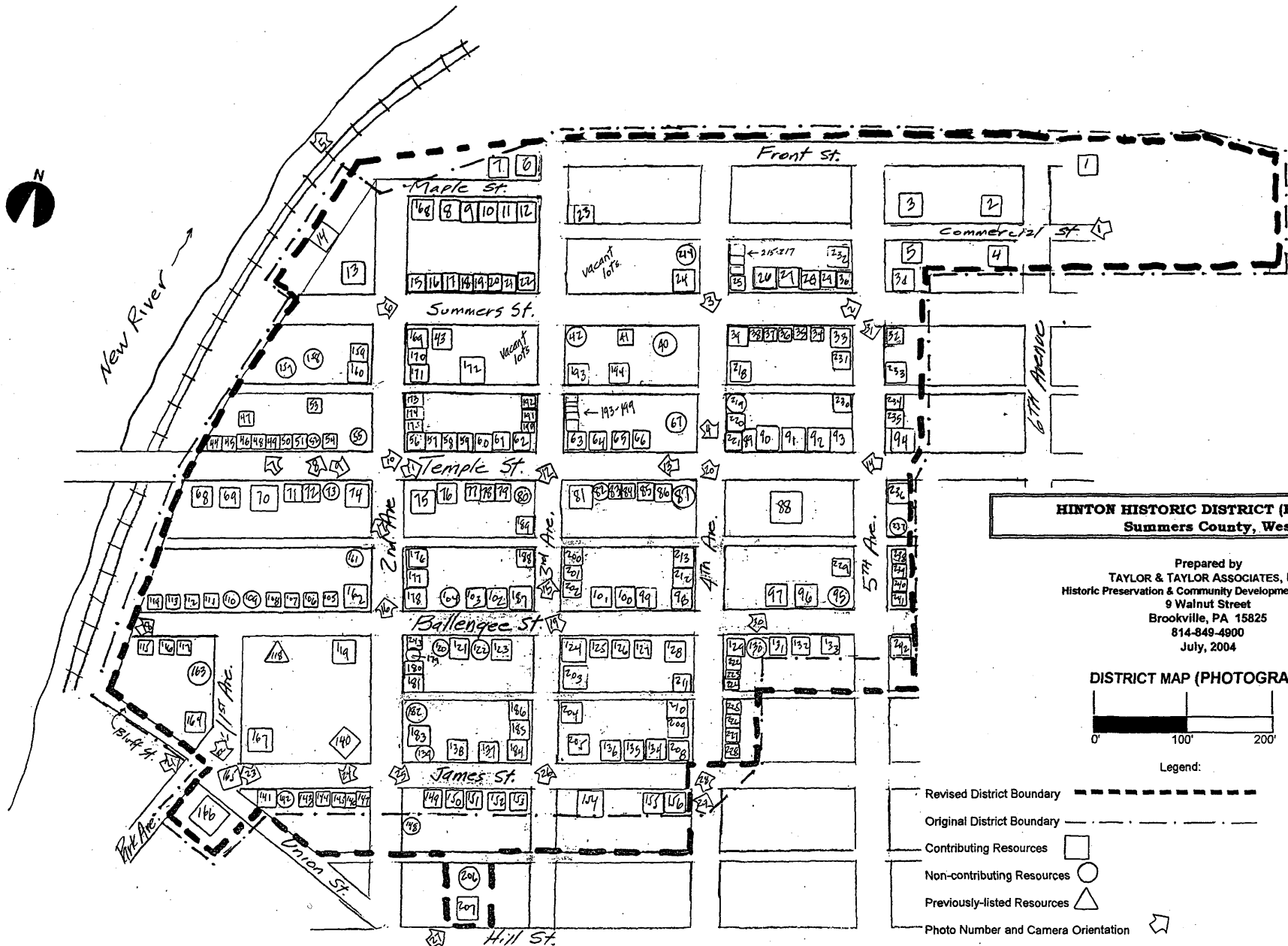
DISTRICT MAP



Legend:

- Revised District Boundary
- Original District Boundary
- Contributing Resources
- Non-contributing Resources
- Previously-listed Resources

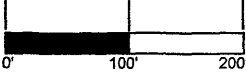
Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents



HINTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (Boundary Revision)
Summers County, West Virginia

Prepared by
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July, 2004

DISTRICT MAP (PHOTOGRAPHY)



Legend:

- Revised District Boundary ————
- Original District Boundary ————
- Contributing Resources □
- Non-contributing Resources ○
- Previously-listed Resources △
- Photo Number and Camera Orientation ☆

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.